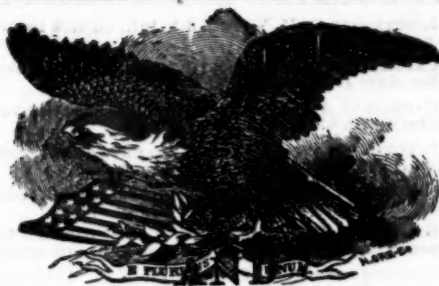


ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 6.
WHOLE NUMBER 1302.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1886.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

THE great earthquake on the evening of August 31, which wrought such havoc in the South, especially in Charleston, S. C., has been the sensation of the week.

THE gold medal of the Military Service Institution of the United States for the prize essay of 1886 has been awarded to Colonel A. A. WOODHULL, Medical Department, U. S. A. The essay by Colonel R. I. DODGE, 11th U. S. Infantry, received honorable mention. The subject, as may be recollected, was "The Enlisted Soldier."

THE Second Comptroller, in a long opinion recently rendered, holds that the accounting officers of the Treasury cannot allow claims for compensation for the use and occupancy of real property by troops during the war in the border States or in the region of military operations, unless some express agreement or contract was entered into at the time.

THE construction of four new forts at Antwerp for the defence of the passages of the Scheldt has been commenced. They are of the new system, with ironclad turrets. The old forts of the Vauban system, which are now nearly useless, will be gradually demolished. Perhaps it would be better to ship them to the United States; our economical Congress might be disposed to buy them.

THE Irishmen living at Innishowen were under the impression for a time that war between England and Ireland had actually been declared. A 150 lbs. shot fired from H. M. S. *Inscrutable* landed in their vicinity, demolishing a shed and raising consternation in its vicinity. Some years ago there was a similar accident, the Coastguard station and the farms on Ireland's Eye being visited by a flight of shells on the cliffs from men-of-war practising, which cleared the natives out in all directions.

THE *United Service Gazette* complains that the English transport service is so short of material that they let the Volunteers at Aldershot go without their breakfast, and left them to fast until they returned to camp at 3 P. M., after an exceedingly heavy day's work. Even the baggage had to be conveyed to the railway stations in PICHFORD'S vans. England may have the men, and the money, too, "by jingo," but, if the English service papers are to be believed, her guns are unreliable, her bayonets useless, and in various ways she is playing the role of "Aethelstane the Unready."

UNDER the operation of the royal warrant issued in 1881, no fewer than seventy-one English lieutenant-colonels of cavalry on full pay will have to retire next year, having reached the limit of service at six years in their substantive rank. It is expected that this rule will be rescinded. If not, one will be retired after but one year in command; six after less than one year and six months; twelve after less than two years; twenty with two years or upwards; and thirty six with less than two years and six months. Altogether fifty-four officers would be removed with less than three years' service in command. One is but thirty-eight years of age; two are but forty-two; two are but forty-three; one but forty-four, and three but forty-five.

SOME of the daily papers are making much ado about nothing in criticizing the manner in which the order was issued retiring General NEWTON, Chief of Engineers. These foolish reports have been published without a knowledge of the facts in the case. The circumstances are these: General NEWTON on August 26 received formal notice of his appointment under the New York City government, and late the same afternoon he proceeded to the War Department and made application for retirement under the 40 years' service act. The Adjutant-General, as Acting Secretary of War, immediately directed that the necessary order be prepared announcing the retirement, and at the same time telegraphed the Secretary of War the fact that General NEWTON had applied for retirement. On Friday morning the order was presented to General DRUM for signature and, being signed, was immediately issued. Later in the day a telegram was received from Secretary ENDICOTT, requesting information as to the law governing such retirements and directing that no action be taken until he looked into the matter. The Acting Secretary thereupon recalled the order temporarily and informed the Secretary that the law was mandatory, leaving the President no discretion after the application for retirement had been made. Mr. ENDICOTT, understanding this, had no further reasons for delaying the matter, and the Acting Secretary being so informed, the order was thereupon officially promulgated.

J. H. C. DALTON, B. A., Trinity College, Cambridge, has in the last number of the *Journal of the Royal U. S. Institution* an interesting calculation, showing the deviation of the rifle bullet, due to the rotation of the earth. He finds that the lateral deviation for the same distances varies as the sine of the latitude, and is to the right on the northern and to the left on the southern hemisphere; being zero at the equator, which would seem to be the ideal place for establishing a rifle range, except for the fact that there you find the maximum vertical deviation which is always upward when the targets are more easterly than the firing point, and the maximum vertical deviation is when the range is due east and west and zero in any range due north and south. In the latitude of Wimbledon, 51 deg. 25 min., the lateral deviation is 6.14 inches to the right or within one one thousandth of an inch of that. When the range faces east or west the maximum vertical deviation is 4.9 inches. The horizontal and vertical displacements of a bullet on the 1,000 range at Wimbledon is 4.61 inches downward and 6.14 inches to the right. This requires 25 seconds of elevation for its correction. The amount of correction required is independent of the length of the range, depending only on the time of flight of the bullet; that is, if a bullet from one rifle at 1,000 yards were to arrive at the target in the same time as a bullet from another at 800 yards, the same correction would be required for both the rifles at their respective distances.

GRANT in his *Memoirs* gives a hint which may be of service to some officers. He compliments Colonel STEVEN KEARNEY as a gentleman, a thorough soldier and an excellent post commander. His excellence was shown, GRANT tells us, in this, that while requiring his officers to promptly attend their drills and duties and when at those duties to conduct themselves in the most strict and soldierly manner,

he did not during the hours between their duties harass them by petty restrictions. The result of GRANT'S observation of post commanders was that those who in time of peace worried their officers when off duty by petty restraints, and interfered with the pleasure and comfort of their troops, did not in war show themselves to be good soldiers. Some of our officers have apparently overlooked the fact that our last war was officially declared to have ended twenty-one years ago, for they continue to maintain the restraints which are only essential in time of war. That officers should be held strictly to duty there can be no doubt, but when an officer is off duty is it absolutely essential to the integrity of the Service that he should be held like a school boy strictly accountable for his every movement? At most posts any officer wishing to be absent from the post for half an hour, although he may have no duty to perform for several hours, must (like a small boy) hunt up the post commander and obtain special permission. A Lieutenant must, in addition, first hunt up and obtain his Captain's permission. Often an officer could go and return in the time it takes him to get permission to go, and as the seniors when found are not necessarily civil to their juniors, a post too often becomes like a prison to its officers.

NOTWITHSTANDING that the policy of Congress is to practically discourage ship building in the United States, that industry is obviously at present in a more prosperous condition than it has been for two or three years past. In the construction of iron ships, it may, indeed, be said that the outlook is more promising than it has ever been. We noticed some weeks since the contract made by JOHN ROACH AND SONS' Chester Works, with the MALLORY Company for a large iron steamer for the New York and Galveston Line. At Wilmington it is understood that the local firms, HARLAN, HOLLINGSWORTH AND Co., and others, are doing well, though rather in the direction of yachts and pleasure craft than of commercial constructions. The steam yacht building by HARLAN, HOLLINGSWORTH AND Co. for WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT, is to be one of the largest, if not the largest, of its type in the world, and, though not especially designed for speed, is a sea-going vessel of the first-class. At Philadelphia the ship-building yards on the upper Delaware are all doing well, and that of WILLIAM CRAMP'S SONS, employing 1,800 men, has ten months' work ahead. Four steamers are very nearly ready for launching, a fifth, the *Seminole*, a large iron ship for W. P. CLYDE AND Co., having left the stocks on Saturday last. Besides this the keel of an iron steamer of considerable size for the Metropolitan Steamship Company, of New York, to be named the *Herman Winter*, after the consulting engineer of the line, was laid last week, and the *El Monte*, of the new Morgan Line, had a successful trial trip. The present week an iron vessel to ply between Tampa, Fla., and Havana has been laid down. These facts are exceedingly encouraging for the future, not only of the shipbuilding but the structural iron and plate-rolling industries, indicating, as they do, that American enterprise and skill have not yet lost their faculty of achievement, either in the way of design or execution. On the Pacific Coast a new vessel for Government service was launched last week at San Francisco, from the dock of the Union Iron Works. She is of a steel, 125 feet long by 25 feet beam, and named the *General McDowell*.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CHAPLAIN DAVID WILLS, U. S. A., is at the Glen-dale, Atlantic City, N. J.

LIEUTENANT Z. W. TORREY, 6th Inf., heads the team of the Department of the Platte.

MAJOR GENERAL D. E. SICKLES, U. S. A., writes Gath, may be the next Mayor of New York.

GENERAL A. G. BRACKETT, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Davis, Texas, is visiting at Des Moines, Iowa.

GENERAL JOHN G. PARKE, U. S. A., registered at the Brevoort House, New York, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT H. B. SARSON, 2d Inf., who is at May-wood, Ill., on leave, has received a two months' extension.

GOVERNOR ZULICK, of Arizona, has been visiting friends in Newark, N. J., before returning to the Territory.

CHAPLAIN G. G. MULLINS, U. S. A., has arrived at St. Louis, Mo., and will establish his permanent home there.

LIEUTENANT C. A. CHURCHILL, 5th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

LIEUTENANT M. H. BARNUM, 3d Cavalry, a recent graduate, has been spending his leave at Thousand Islands, N. Y.

CAPTAIN J. F. STRETCH, 10th U. S. Infantry, has started East from Fort Union, N. M., on a four months' leave.

CAPTAIN GEORGE W. CRABB, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on Wednesday, to be absent for a month.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HORACE JEWETT, 3d Infantry, has been assigned, on promotion, to command of Fort Missoula, Montana.

GENERAL JAMES B. FRY, U. S. A., came to New York from Newport, R. I., early in the week, registering at the Windsor Hotel.

CAPTAIN C. A. COOLIDGE, 7th Infantry, recently called East by the death of his mother, will rejoin at Fort Laramie, Wyo., next week.

CAPTAIN JOHN S. WHARTON, U. S. A., lately before a Retiring Board, is visiting friends at No. 52 West 124th street, New York City.

CAPTAIN J. H. DORST, 4th U. S. Cavalry, has returned to Fort Leavenworth from his trip to Albuquerque to confer with Gen. Miles.

PAYMASTER CHAS. MCCLURE, U. S. A., will spend the month of September on leave and join at Newport Barracks, Ky., early in October.

MAJOR W. F. RANDOLPH, U. S. A., and family, have returned to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., from a visit to friends in Rhode Island and Maine.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL ABSALOM BAIRD, U. S. A., left Washington this week for Chicago to consult with Gen. Terry, thence to Fort Riley, Kansas.

THE late Major-General McDowell, U. S. A., is honored in the naming of the new Government steel screw steamer just launched at San Francisco.

MAJOR D. C. POOLE, Paymaster, U. S. A., has recently returned to Vancouver Barracks, W. T., from a short visit to friends in the Mohawk Valley, New York.

LIEUTENANT F. A. EDWARDS, 1st U. S. Cavalry, late in charge of the Cavalry Recruiting Rendezvous at Cincinnati, leaves there next week on a month's leave.

LIEUTENANT W. S. SCOTT, 25th U. S. Infantry, recently called East by the death of his wife, will return to Fort Meade, Dakota, towards the end of September.

DOCTOR F. H. HOADLEY, who accompanied the Greeley Relief Expedition, under Lieutenant Garlington, was recently placed in the insane asylum at Bloomingdale, N. Y.

MAJOR H. P. CURTIS, Judge Advocate, U. S. A., took charge on Tuesday of the legal matters of the Division of the Atlantic, and has moved into quarters at Governor's Island.

LIEUTENANT D. J. RUMBROUGH, 3d U. S. Artillery, of San Antonio, is rejoicing over the advent of a son and heir. The young gentleman has been named Stanley Maddox Rumbrough.

CAPTAIN SELDEN A. DAY, 5th Artillery, received his commission of Captain August 26, the anniversary of the battle of Cross Keys, in West Virginia, his first hard fight, 25 years before.

MAJOR W. McK. DUNN, 2d U. S. Artillery, was in Washington this week from Maine, where he has been spending a portion of the summer. He is due at Little Rock Barracks in a few days.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE ASA BIRD GARDINER, U. S. A., is in poor health, and it is doubtful if he will be able to assume the duties of Judge-Advocate of the Department of the Missouri for some time to come.

CAPTAIN C. E. DUTTON, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, has made an elaborate report to the Geological Survey on Crater Lake, Oregon. Here regards the lake as the deepest body of fresh water on this continent, attaining a depth of 2,005 feet.

LIEUTENANT W. H. COFFIN, 5th U. S. Artillery, has been much praised for his efficient inspection, recently, of the Vermont Militia. The Burlington Free Press says: "Lieutenant Coffin has been indefatigable in his efforts to promote the success of the muster and has won the high regard of the troops."

THURSDAY of this week, Sept. 2, was a great day at Fort Hancock, Tex., the occasion being the silver wedding of Colonel S. B. M. Young, U. S. A., and Mrs. Young, and the marriage of their two daughters, the Misses Edith and Burton, to Lieutenants J. T. Knight, 3d Cavalry, and G. W. Read, 5th Cavalry. Particulars, of course, are not yet to hand, but it can be easily imagined that the triple event would be an eventful and a very pleasant one.

LIEUTENANT R. H. YOUNG, 4th Inf., on sick leave, is at Grayson Springs.

CAPTAIN C. C. DE RUDIO, 7th Cavalry, is spending a few days at Cape May, N. J.

CAPTAIN C. A. P. HATFIELD, 4th Cav., has returned to duty with his troop in Arizona.

LIEUTENANT W. H. BALDWIN, 7th Cav., is East from Fort Meade, D. T., on a month's leave.

COLONEL R. I. DODGE, 11th Inf., has completed a most interesting inspection of Iowa troops.

GENERAL C. C. AUGUR, U. S. A., recently shot by a negro in front of his house, is able to be out again.

LIEUTENANT O. M. LISSAK, 4th U. S. Artillery, lately at Fort Monroe, has joined at West Point for duty.

MAJOR ALEX. MACKENZIE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was a recent guest at the Planters' Hotel, St. Louis.

COLONEL S. C. KELLOGG, A. D. C., has been spending a few days at Fort Monroe, Va., accompanied by his son.

SURGEON J. C. BAILY, U. S. A., of Fort Monroe, Va., is spending a few weeks' leave at Old Sweet Springs, W. Va.

COLONEL E. F. TOWNSEND, 11th Infantry, attended, officially, this week, the encampment of the militia of Dakota Territory.

LIEUTENANT F. M. H. KENDRICK, 7th Inf., is visiting at St. Paul, Minn., preparatory to entering upon a tour of recruiting duty.

COLONEL C. L. BEST, 4th U. S. Artillery, will spend most of next week in the camp of the Rhode Island militia at Oakland Beach.

COLONEL R. N. BATCHELDER, U. S. A., visited old friends in New York this week, making his headquarters at the Hoffman House.

COLONEL H. M. BLACK and Capt. J. T. Haskell, 23d U. S. Infantry, returned last week to Fort Wayne, Mich., from a trip to Mackinaw Island.

THE engagement of Lieut. F. L. Palmer, 21st U. S. Infantry, and Miss Mollie Simpson, daughter of Chaplain Simpson, U. S. A., is announced.

MRS. CUSTER, widow of Gen. G. A. Custer, U. S. A., is said to be exclusively devoting herself to the preparation of a biography of her husband.

It is reported on good authority, says the Kansas City Times, that Lieutenant John Y. F. Blake, 6th Cavalry, will shortly resign from the Army.

COLONEL J. M. MOORE, U. S. A., General Ruger's Chief Quartermaster, has left Fort Snelling on a visit to Fort Buford and Camp Poplar River.

SIR CHARLES DILKE, accompanied by the Earl of Kingston, was in Winnipeg last week, registering as J. C. Tatlow. They are en route to Australia.

LIEUTENANT ARTHUR MURRAY, 1st U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Murray are visiting relatives at Old Point Comfort, and will shortly leave for the Pacific Coast.

LIEUTENANT JOHN E. MYERS, 3d Artillery, has left San Antonio, Texas, for the North, on leave, and will join for duty at Washington Barracks in October.

GENERAL BADEAU, in his latest paper on General Grant, gives an interesting account of the inner history of Grant's irreconcilable conflict with Andrew Johnson.

LIEUTENANT C. H. HUNTER, 1st U. S. Artillery, has left Fort Monroe for San Francisco, where he will shortly be married, and then join at Vancouver Barracks, W. T.

LIEUTENANT E. A. MILLAR, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week, and will shortly start for San Antonio to join Lancaster's Light Battery.

MR. JOHN BAULCH, chief of the Fort Monroe fire department was in New York this week, and was tendered a reception by the Live Oak Exempt Firemen's Association.

LIEUTENANT J. W. BENÉT, 5th Artillery, under recent promotion, will remain on duty with the Light Battery at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., until Oct. 1, when he will join Brinckle's Battery L at the same post.

CAPTAIN MYLES MOYLAN, 7th Cavalry, on completing the service in connection with the French Army manoeuvres for which he has been selected will spend several weeks in Europe before returning home.

CAPTAIN H. C. CUSHING, 4th U. S. Artillery, has rejoined at Fort Trumbull, Conn., from a ten days' sojourn at Fisher's Island, N. Y., with his battery, where it had been engaged in long range and skirmish target practice. The range at Fisher's Island is said to be one of the finest in the country.

THE Brackett News has the following Fort Clark items:

Captain Remington went to Eagle Pass to join his company Saturday. . . . Lieut. Cunningham and Lieut. West came up from Camp Eagle Pass Tuesday. . . . Major Bernard, who had charge of the annual rifle competition, arrived the past week, accompanied by Lieut. O. M. Smith, Inspector of Rifle Practice. . . . Comy. Sergeant D. W. Carroll left Tuesday for Fort Apache. Universal regret is felt at the departure of the sergeant. The good wishes of his many friends accompany him.

E. V. SMALLEY, in Northwest, says:

I recently spent a pleasant hour at Fort Missoula with Colonel Gibson and Lieut. Fremont and their families. Col. Gibson, just ordered to the command of Fort Keogh, comes of a long line of soldier ancestors. His grandfather was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and was killed at the battle known as St. Clair's defeat. Lieut. Fremont is a son of Gen. John C. Fremont, the heroic "pathfinder" of the early days of Western exploration, the conqueror of California, the Republican nominee for the Presidency in the campaign of 1860; and the first author of an emancipation proclamation during the War of the Rebellion. General Fremont is now writing his memoirs. I was shown proofs of some of the engravings for the work made from the original daguerrotype taken by a member of Fremont's famous expedition across the plains.

LIEUTENANT E. A. MILLAR, 3d U. S. Artillery, was in New York this week.

COLONEL S. E. BLUNT, U. S. A., will arrive at Fort Leavenworth about the middle of September.

CAPTAIN F. D. BALDWIN, 5th Infantry, left Fort Custer Aug. 29 with his company for Fort Totten, D. T.

MRS. SHERMAN, wife of Gen. W. T. Sherman, was in New York this week, stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

COLONEL C. A. WOODRUFF, U. S. A., was at Grand Isle, Neb., this week, with his light battery from Fort Leavenworth.

LIEUTENANT P. READE, 3d U. S. Infantry, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Division of the Missouri, has arrived at Fort Leavenworth.

COLONEL R. S. LA MOTTE, U. S. A., was in New York this week on his return journey from the Pacific Coast to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT A. CRONKHITE, 4th U. S. Artillery, who is spending a leave at Afton, Va., will rejoin at Fort Monroe, Va., about the middle of September.

LIEUTENANT JOHN McCLELLAN, 5th U. S. Artillery, has relinquished charge of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments and gone to Fort Monroe.

LIEUTENANT W. C. MUHLBERG, 2d U. S. Inf., who was left sick at Boise Barracks, I. T., has become convalescent and joined his company at Fort Omaha, Neb.

CAPTAIN EZRA P. EWERS, 5th Infantry, on relinquishing recruiting duty at Boston, Mass., Oct. 1, will avail himself of a month's leave before joining his company at Fort Keogh.

CAPTAIN J. G. TURNBULL, 3d U. S. Artillery, took his battery early in the week from Fort McHenry to Washington Barracks, D. C., for a couple of weeks target practice at the long ranges.

COLONEL H. C. HABBROUCK, U. S. A., of West Point, and several other officers there stationed, attended the formal opening Sept. 2 of the new Free School at Newburgh, N. Y. The exercises were very interesting.

THE British Parliament has made a great ado over Gen. Buller's going to Ireland. Now, if it was Gen. Butler, as some of the papers have made it in their head lines, there would be some excuse for it. —Springfield Republican.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. L. HOUGH, 16th Infantry, is busy closing up his business at David's Island, with a view to the early assumption of the duties of superintendent general recruiting service, with headquarters in New York City. Lieut.-Col. R. F. O'Beirne, 15th Infantry, will shortly arrive East to replace Col. Hough at David's Island.

MR. ARTHUR JOHNSON, of the Class of '86, U. S. M. A., was granted his diploma August 28, and subsequently spent a few days in New York City. On Monday evening he was entertained by those of his classmates who were in New York. Lieuts. Keene, Trout, Duncan, Pettit, Winn, Godfrey, Bean, McMahon and Andrews. A life-sized photograph, elegantly framed, was presented by the class to the mother of Mr. Johnson.

GENERAL SHERMAN when asked what he thought of the Cutting case said: "You may say that Cutting is a contemptible little ass, who thinks he can carry the jurisdiction of the United States in his pocket wherever he goes, that is all there is of it." Of the action of Governor Ireland he said: "If Governor Ireland attempts to act for the Federal Government and commits an overt act, we will try him and hang him for treason. The question of States' rights was settled years ago."

IN compliance with instructions, Captain J. H. Dorst, 4th Cavalry, left Fort Leavenworth Aug. 28 in charge of four of the Apache Indians, with two interpreters, for Holbrook, Ariz., and two other Indians for Wilcox, Ariz. The party had hardly reached Topeka when another telegram was received from the Secretary of War to recall Captain Dorst and his Indians. No one seems to know what all this means. The Indians feel very uneasy over this latest move. —Kansas City Times.

GENERAL ADAM BADEAU, U. S. A., is thus described in an exchange: On Sherman's staff, on Grant's, familiar with Washington and its life, equally at home in London, enjoying a long diplomatic experience and of a habit and manner which never prevented General Badeau from knowing other men or making himself known, General Badeau adds to all this that most precious of all gifts the reporter's. Through it he has written a book, "English Aristocracy," which will stand on the shelf by Emerson's "English Traits," and will some day be coupled with Edward Young's merciless report of the French noblesse before it went over the dam. But while Mr. Young's book was read by a few hundreds, General Badeau's articles have had the greatest audience of all time—the reader of the Sunday newspaper.

THE Vancouver Independent, of Aug. 26, says:

Lieut. C. H. Warrens arrived from Fort Townsend to Department of Columbia, for assignment to duty. . . . The wife and daughters of Lieut. W. P. Goodwin, 14th Infantry, Fort Townsend, have gone to Ohio, where the young ladies will attend school. . . . Capt. Warrens' and Capt. Carpenter's companies 14th Inf., returned to Vancouver Barracks Aug. 19. . . . On Aug. 19 Gen. John Gibbon and Capt. C. A. Woodruff left Tacoma with a party, to ascend Mount Ranier to the glaciers, and possibly to the summit.

THE Presidio News of Aug. 27 has the following Fort Davis (Tex.) items.

Mrs. Dickman, wife of Lieut. J. T. Dickman, who was ill last week, is improving. . . . Capt. J. F. Simpson has assumed command of Troop M, 3d Cav. Capt. Steever left for his new station Wednesday. . . . The silver wedding of Major and Mrs. S. M. B. Young, 3d Cav., takes place at Fort Hancock, Sept. 2. At the same time their two daughters are to be married, Miss Edith to Lieut. John T. Knight, 3d Cav., and Miss Burton to Lieut. Geo. W. Reed, 5th Cav. . . . Maj. W. H. Gardner, post surgeon, granted leave of absence, has been disappointed by the non-arrival of his successor, Captain Appel, and will probably be detained until the middle of September. . . . Lieut. Geo. K. Hunter, 3d Cav., left Fort Davis Wednesday with his family, for St. Louis on recruiting service after taking Mrs. Hunter and their children to her home at Cincinnati.

LIEUTENANT SEWARD MOTT, 6th Cavalry, is spending his graduating leave at Bouckville, N. Y.

GENERAL T. M. VINCENT, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Snelling, Minn., from a trip to Montana.

GENERAL CHAUNCEY McKEEVER, U. S. A., has returned to San Francisco from a trip to Fort Halleck, Nevada.

GENERAL A. J. PERRY, U. S. A., has arrived in San Francisco, and assumed the duties of Chief Quartermaster, Division of the Pacific.

COLONEL A. P. BLUNT, U. S. A., commandant of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, is expected East next week on business matters.

CHAPLAIN DANIEL KENDIG, U. S. A., has been spending the summer at Hot Springs, Lake Tahoe, and will return soon to the Presidio of San Francisco.

SURGEON PASSMORE MIDDLETON, U. S. A., was to start this week from Bedford, Pa., for St. Augustine to take charge of medical matters at St. Francis Barracks.

MAJOR THOMAS WILSON, U. S. A., Gen. Potter's Chief Commissary of Subsistence, left Fort Leavenworth this week, to be absent until the end of the month.

CAPTAIN J. B. JOHNSON, 3d Cavalry, of Fort Leavenworth, spent the week with his troop at St. Joseph, Mo., participating in the Interstate Exposition being held there.

LIEUTENANTS W. A. NICHOLS, D. E. McCarthy and W. H. Johnston, U. S. A., left Fort Leavenworth this week for Jacksonville, Ill., to act as judges of the interstate military drill to be held there from Sept. 6 to 11.

The following officers were registered at the office of the Adjutant-General this week: Capt. H. J. Nowlan, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Chas. G. Lyman, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Thos. B. Morton, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. James O'Hara, 3d Art.

THE Paxton, says the Omaha Herald of August 28, sheltered last night Lieuts. E. F. Tugart, Grote Hutcheson, E. H. Brooke, J. L. Barbour, J. W. Burns, J. B. Jackson and Surgeon L. W. Crampton, of the U. S. A. They will all remain over Sunday to attend divine service.

LIEUTENANT TORREY, 6th Infantry, the winner of the Platte gold medal, has, says the Kansas City Times, asked to be relieved from further duty with his team. His health is very poor and recent burglaries committed in his residence at Fort Douglas have compelled him to take the step.

COLONEL W. B. ROYALL, 4th Cavalry, is sojourning at the St. Sauveur, Bar Harbor, accompanied by his wife and daughter. He is a sufferer from insomnia, owing to his long residence in Arizona acting upon old wounds received in the late war. The bracing breezes of Bar Harbor always make a new man of him though.

MAJOR SCHWAN, the new Assistant Adjutant General, is due in Washington Sept. 10. For a few months he will be assigned to duty with one of the other Assistant Adjutant Generals. Some changes will then likely be made in the stations of the officers of this Department. Majors Ward and Volkmar will probably be the first to be relieved from duty at headquarters.

GENERAL COUNT SAIGO, His Imperial Majesty's Japanese Minister of Marine, and suite, and Lieut. S. Schroeder, U. S. N., visited Governor's Island on Tuesday and were hospitably received by Major-General Schofield, attended by his staff. The day being wet there was no review of the troops, but a salute was fired and the band of the 5th U. S. Artillery discoursed appropriate music during the stay of the visitors. They were much interested and pleased with what they saw at Governor's Island.

THE Omaha Excelsior, of Aug. 28, says:

Col. Burnham has returned from the East. Lieut. Bonesteel has been appointed post adjutant at Fort Sidney. Gen. Hazen is visiting his ranch near Sidney. Mrs. Capt. Haughey and Miss Ida Haughey have returned to Fort Sidney from the East. Gen. A. J. Perry has been on a short visit to Omaha, and left for San Francisco Thursday. 1st Lieut. Frederick M. H. Kendrick, 7th Inf., Fort Laramie, Wyo., is to go to Columbus Barracks, O. Mrs. Haskins, wife of Dr. Haskins, Fort Omaha, and her sister, Miss Bundy, left for Rochester, N. Y., Thursday. They will be missed in the garrison. The officers of the 2d Infantry were favored with a pleasant visit on Friday evening from about twenty-five Elks from Omaha, and were much pleased to have the opportunity of making the acquaintance of these very pleasant gentlemen. 1st Lieut. W. C. Muhlenberg, 2d Inf., joined at Fort Omaha this week from Idaho. Lieut. Muhlenberg's health has not been good for several years.

CAPTAIN J. H. HIGBEE, U. S. Marine Corps, left Norfolk, Va., this week on a month's leave.

ADMIRAL DAVID D. PORTER, U. S. N., registered at the 5th Avenue Hotel, New York, on Tuesday.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER E. W. WATSON, U. S. N., has returned to Norfolk, Va., from a month's vacation.

VICE-ADMIRAL S. C. ROWAN, U. S. N., was in New York this week with quarters at the New York Hotel.

THE Naval Inventory Board, Capt. Meade presiding, arrived in New York this week from Norfolk, Va.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER E. W. WATSON, U. S. N., returned to Norfolk, Va., this week from a month's vacation.

COMMANDER J. H. SANDS, U. S. N., sailed for Antwerp on Saturday last on the Noordland of the Red Star Line.

SURGEON-GENERAL F. M. GUNNELL, U. S. N., has returned to Washington from a tour of inspection of hospitals.

COLONEL JAMES FORNEY, U. S. Marine Corps, has returned to Norfolk, Va., from a pleasant sojourn at Cape May.

PROFESSOR L. F. PRUD'HOMME, U. S. Navy, was in New York early in the week with quarters at the Grand Hotel.

COMMANDER C. J. TRAIN, U. S. N., joined at the Naval Academy Sept. 1, and assumed command of the Jamestown.

LIEUTENANT W. A. MARSHALL, U. S. N., is due at Newport, R. I., on Monday next for duty at the Naval War College.

SECRETARY WHITNEY arrived at Southampton, L. I., this week, and Secretary and Mrs. Endicott at Mount Washington.

COMMANDER P. H. COOPER and Paymaster H. C. Machette, U. S. N., left Norfolk, Va., on Tuesday on a month's vacation.

LIEUTENANTS A. ROSS and J. W. Robinson and Ensign Frank R. Heath were registered at the Navy Department this week.

LIEUTENANT S. W. FOUNTAIN, 8th U. S. Cavalry, and Cadet M. L. Bristol, U. S. N., were in Philadelphia this week, registering at the Girard House.

CHIEF ENGINEER W. H. HARRIS, U. S. N., has gone to the cool shades of Massachusetts, from whence to draw renewed strength for the arduous task of perfecting specifications for the "New Navy."

COMMANDER A. G. KELLOGG, U. S. N., and family are trying to keep cool at Deer Park, where they will remain for the present. Comdr. Kellogg's present station is at the Washington Ordnance Yard.

COMMANDER GEORGE W. SUMNER, U. S. N., who is spending a brief interval at Newport, has been on leave of absence since May last, previous to which he was on duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.

LIEUTENANT DOWNS L. WILSON, U. S. N., has begun the erection of a fine residence on Stoddert street, Georgetown, D. C., so the lieutenant is assured of occupation for all of his time not taken up with the official business of the Hydrographic Office for several months to come.

In Lieutenant Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., the Atlanta possesses an officer thoroughly well versed in the theoretical and practical applications of electricity so freely employed in this vessel. Lieutenant Fiske has given a text-book on this puzzling subject highly spoken of at home and abroad.

LIEUTENANT M. FISHER WRIGHT, U. S. N., who is to be married to Miss Boker, of New York, is enjoying a leave of absence, having made his last cruise on the Alliance, from which vessel he was detached in June last. Miss Boker is a granddaughter of Mr. E. J. Anderson, well known in New York.

The last act in the sad drama of the Jeannette has been concluded through the skill and perseverance of Lieutenant William H. Schuetze, U. S. N., whose safe arrival at St. Petersburg has been announced by telegraph. The report of his expedition into the wilds of the Lena Delta will undoubtedly be of interest and value.

LIEUTENANT S. C. LEMLY, U. S. Navy, has gone to New York in connection with the G. C. M. convened there for the trial of 1st Lieutenant O. C. Berryman, U. S. M. C. Lieutenant Lemly's recent trip to China on duty connected with the Watkins case was not altogether a pleasant one, as part of the time he was under the weather while on the station.

P. A. ENGINEER JAMES ENTWISTLE, U. S. N., has been detached from temporary duty connected with the trial of the machinery of Atlanta, and relieves P. A. Engr. E. A. Magee, U. S. N., on the Minnesota, receiving ship for boys, at New York. This duty will not materially interfere with Mr. Entwistle's enjoyment of the quiet of Paterson, N. J.

REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN H. RUSSELL, U. S. N., has been passing a few days in Washington, having registered there the past week. The Admiral has been placed upon the retired list of the Navy, at his own request, thereby promoting Commo. Queen to Rear Admiral before the date of his retirement, viz., Oct. 6. Rear-Admiral Russell was born July 4, 1827.

THE recent order relative to changing the status of the Washington Navy-yard will have the effect of changing the stations of the following officers of the staff: Pay Director Richard Washington, Chief Engineers Charles E. De Vallin and D. P. McCartney, and P. A. Engineers Robert D. Taylor and Robert R. Leitch, Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, Civil Engineers A. G. Menocal and Robert E. Peary.

COMMANDER JAMES H. SANDS, U. S. N., and family have left the United States for a protracted sojourn abroad. The commander has received a year's leave of absence, with permission to leave the United States, but it is understood that Mrs. Sands and children will remain abroad several years. They will reside for the most part in Freiburg, in the canton of the same name in Switzerland, situated northeast of the Lake of Neuchatel and northeast of the Lake of Geneva, in the valley of the Sarine. The principal church edifice in the town is the collegiate church of St. Nicholas, commenced about 1283, but not completed until late in 15th century. Its noble belfry is 245 feet in height, and it contains the most famous organ in the world, constructed by a native of the place named Aloys Mooser in 1824 to 1834. The population of Freiburg in 1870 was about 11,000.

It was stated early in the week that the wife of Myers, Paymaster Doyle's clerk, who disappeared from the Troquais at Callao, Peru, with \$4,000 belonging to members of the crew, had received a cablegram from a sailor stating that her husband had been murdered by two guides. Mrs. Myers has since denied the receipt of such cablegram or any reliable information whatever regarding her husband's whereabouts. An officer on board the Troquais writing to a friend in Washington about Myers, the absconding pay clerk, says:

CALLAO, Aug. 6, 1886.

The paper to-day tells about the murder of a man in Chili, near Antofagato, who had bought three mules and hired a guide and servant to go to the interior, and as he was supposed to have a great deal of money with him and was anxious to get off the coast, the authorities surmise all is not right. That he was murdered for the money he was supposed to have there is no doubt, as the servant he engaged was a suspicious character. The description of the man, his date of arrival, and the name corresponds with that of our missing Pay Clerk, and we are inclined to think that the two men are one and the same.

COMMODORE J. G. WALKER, U. S. N., sailed on Wednesday on the Saale for Bremen, thence to Heidelberg to join his family.

P. ASST. SURGEON W. R. DU BOSE, U. S. N., and family, of Norfolk, have gone on a month's vacation to the mountains of Virginia.

LIEUTENANT W. W. KIMBALL, U. S. N., and Mrs. Kimball registered early in the week at No. 25 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, France.

PAYMASTER I. G. HOBBS, U. S. N., was at the Riggs House, Washington, this week, on business relating to allegations made against him by Consul Siler of Cape Town.

CHIEF ENGINEER D. P. MCCARTNEY, U. S. N., and Lieutenant William M. Irwin, U. S. N., are still tarrying at Saratoga. Mr. McCartney finds much benefit from the springs.

COMMANDER JOHN R. BARTLETT, hydrographer of the Navy, left Washington Aug. 30 with his family on his annual leave, leaving Lieut. Wm. H. Parker, Jr., in charge of the Hydrographic Office.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. D. HEBB, U. S. Marine Corps, and Medical Director J. M. Browne, U. S. N., were in New York this week, the former registering at the Astor House and the latter at the Gilsey House.

LIEUTENANT N. E. NILES, U. S. N., Hydrographic Office, has wisely taken his leave in time to avoid the sweltering days of late August and early September. Lieutenant C. F. Emmerich, less fortunate, is busily engaged in keeping up the current work of his special department during the absence on leave of nearly the whole force.

THE monument to the memory of Lieut.-Commander Gorringer was raised to its position in Rockland Cemetery, Sparkill, N. Y., Aug. 30. The shaft is made after the model of the obelisk which Commander Gorringer brought over, and the whole body of granite in position weighs about 40 tons. It is located in a very attractive part of the cemetery, and will draw many visitors thither.

In the present dearth of social festivities, says the San Francisco News Letter, "our gallant defenders have been doing their little utmost to enliven things up a bit. One of the exhibitions of the dynamite shells was made the occasion for quite a society gathering at Fort Point, a charming lunch bringing the day to a most pleasant conclusion; and at Mare Island the hop given by the officers of the United States steamship Ranger was one of the handsomest affairs of the kind which has occurred at the Navy-yard for a long time. The music was good, the supper excellent; the guests included a number from Frisco, Oakland, and Bealicia, and a most enjoyable evening was spent."

THE Vallejo Chronicle says: On March 11, 1883, Chief Engineer William H. King, U. S. N., died in San Francisco, and his remains were brought to Mare Island and interred in the Naval Cemetery. At the solicitation of Lieutenant Singer the officers of the station made up a purse of \$200, with which to pay for a suitable grave stone to be placed over the last resting place of their late brother officer. The order was given to Civil Engineer Wolcott, and a granite head stone four feet high and two feet wide was gotten out on the yard. The money, however, does not appear to have been sufficient for putting the stone in its place. A short distance from the stone shed is an outhouse and directly in front of its door is the grave stone bearing the following inscription:

Chief Engineer
W. H. King.
DIED
March 11, 1883.

On the base of the stone is the name
KING.

It is a humiliating commentary upon the want of respect which the living officers entertain for their dead comrades, and it is to be hoped that the foregoing reference to the object toward which most of the present officers at Mare Island contributed may cause the person who took charge of the work to see to it that the monument is placed, without further delay, where it properly belongs.

RECENT DEATHS.

GENERAL GEORGE H. GORDON, formerly of the U. S. Army, died suddenly of heart disease at his home in Framingham, Mass., on the evening of Aug. 30. He was in his sixty-second year. He entered West Point in 1842, was graduated July 1, 1846, and promoted Brevet 2d Lieutenant Mounted Rifles. He served with credit during the Mexican War, 1846-7, being engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz, the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, and Chapultepec, and the assault and capture of the City of Mexico, Sept. 13, 14, 1847. For his bravery at Cerro Gordo, where he was wounded, he was brevetted 1st Lieutenant. After the Mexican War he served principally on frontier duty until Oct. 31, 1854, when he resigned from the Army and began the practice of law in Boston. When the attack on Sumter opened the Civil War Gordon raised the 2d Massachusetts Volunteers and took the field as its colonel. He took part in the operations in the Shenandoah Valley under General Banks, January to March, 1862, being engaged in several skirmishes, and in the battle at Winchester, May 23, 1862. On June 9, 1862, he was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Among the engagements in which he displayed great bravery and military knowledge were the battles of Cedar Mountain, of South Mountain, and of Antietam. He was also active in the operations about Charleston Harbor from August, 1863, to April, 1864, and in the following month was placed in command of Florida. From March to June, 1864, Gen. Gordon was in command of the Eastern District of Virginia,

and while serving at this post he was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers April 9, 1865, for meritorious and distinguished services. He was mustered out August 24, 1865, and returned to the practice of law in Boston, and for a time was Collector of Internal Revenue.

The funeral took place from the family residence Sept. 2. The body was clothed in the full uniform of a major general, and upon the casket were several beautiful floral pieces contributed by comrades in arms. The interment was in Edgill Grove Cemetery.

GENERAL H. H. SIBLEY, formerly of the U. S. Army, died at Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 22, aged 70. Born in Louisiana he entered the Military Academy in 1833, was graduated in 1838 and promoted to the 2d Dragoons, rising to 1st Lieutenant, March 8, 1840. He served in the Florida War, and from 1842 to 1846 was Adjutant of his regiment. On the 16th of February, 1847, he was promoted Captain. He performed gallant service through the Mexican War, receiving the brevet of Major for the affair of Medellin near Vera Cruz. On the 13th of May, 1861, he was promoted Major of the 1st Dragoons, but resigned the same day and joined the Confederacy. After the war he went to Egypt and served as a Brigadier-General in the Egyptian Army from December, 1869, to September 1873. Since his return home he has lived mainly in the South. Many of the older officers of the Army, his comrades in the days gone by, will regret to learn of his death.

The tent to which General Sibley's name has been given was an adaptation of a single pole to Sioux lodge, the credit for which is due to General W. W. Burns. He was at that time a young officer, and, with the modesty characteristic of that class, called it after his commanding officers, both of whom were named Sibley, and one of whom, the dragoon, was with him on a hunt at the time the idea of the adaptation suggested itself.

The funeral of Lieut. Jerome J. Weinberg, 13th Infantry, took place at Fort Leavenworth, August 24, with due military ceremony. Lieut. W. H. Johnston, 16th Infantry, commanded the escort, and the following were the pall-bearers: 2d Lieuts. Frank O. Ferris, 1st Inf.; E. B. Weeks, 5th Inf.; A. P. Buffington, 7th Inf.; T. W. Moore, 22d Inf.; Wm. J. Pardee, 18th Inf., and J. Y. Mason Blunt, 10th Inf. Chaplain Barry officiated.

GENERAL COUNT FREDERICK VON BOTHMER, of Bavaria, who greatly distinguished himself in the Franco-German War, died recently at Munich. It is said of him that he was a plain spoken, clean handed, high hearted gentleman; a lover of peace, a healer of quarrels, an authority on nice points of honor, a true friend, and a generous enemy. Private foes he had none; to the public service he had devoted his life; and the Bavarian Government knew well how to value and reward his soldierly achievements, while the army, to a man, regrets the loss of so distinguished an officer.

Information is received of the death at Wytheville, Va., of the Rev. Alexander Marks, Rector of Trinity Church of Natchez, Miss. He was a student at Princeton College when the war broke out, and entered the Confederate Army, serving as adjutant of the 15th Louisiana Infantry. He was captured and held a prisoner at Governor's Island and Fort Warren. At the close of the war he returned home, studied law, and was admitted to the Bar. Wearying of the law he took orders in the church, and had been presiding over Trinity Church, at Natchez, for twelve years.

GENERAL PINELLI, commanding the forces of United Italy at the entrance of Rome in 1870, on the departure of the French, is reported by the French papers to have committed suicide recently at his hotel in Milan. He was found dead, a revolver in his hand. Upon a table were left four letters, in one of which, opened and addressed to Gen. Level, he asked that he should be interred with the most simple obsequies.

ORLANDO TABOR, a pay clerk in the U. S. Navy, died at Hanover, N. H., Aug. 29, of Bright's disease, at the age of 46. He served during the War, going out first as Lieutenant in a Kentucky regiment. For the past nine years he has been serving on the *Quinnebaug* and *Shenandoah*, and at the torpedo station at Newport.

THE HON. RUFUS PAINE SPALDING, who died at Cleveland, O., August 29, aged eighty-eight, was the father of Captain Geo. S. Spalding, U. S. Army, who left the service in 1870. The deceased gentleman was a distinguished lawyer and prominent in public affairs.

REPORT ON THE BOSTON.

COMMANDER C. M. SCHOONMAKER, commanding the steamer *Boston*, reports the arrival of that vessel at the Navy-yard, New York, on Aug. 30. She left Chester, Pa., at 12.45 P. M., Aug. 28, accompanied by the tug *Nina*. Running down Delaware Bay and River a speed of 11½ knots was made with from 46 to 49 revolutions, steaming with the four boilers, pressure about 75 lbs. At 7.20 P. M. anchored at the Breakwater to await the *Nina*, and not thinking it prudent to go to sea at night without having the deviation of the compasses upon northerly courses, which could not be taken on the passage, remained there until 6.00 A. M. the following morning, when accompanied by the *Nina* started again for New York. During the passage to Barnegat an average of 12 knots was made; thence to Sandy Hook, 12.6 knots; maximum revolutions, 66; maximum pres-

sure, 85 lbs. Speed was determined by distances between landmarks, allowing for the estimated strength of current, no logs having been furnished.

The services of Lieut. C. C. Cornwell in adjusting and ascertaining the errors of the compasses are commended.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, O.

AUGUST 30, 1886.

THE surviving members of the Regular Brigade, 14th Army Corps, will, through the kindness of Col. O'Leary, Commandant of the Depot, hold their annual reunion at Columbus Barracks, on Wednesday, Sept. 1. The members of the various G. A. R. posts in the city have been invited and a very enjoyable time is anticipated.

Capt. J. S. McNaught, 20th Infantry, who has been granted six months' leave on surgeon's certificate of disability, has left the Depot for Madison, Wis., where he will sojourn for the present.

1st Lieut. Frederick M. H. Kendrick, 7th Inf., has been ordered to Columbus Barracks for a two years' tour of recruiting duty.

Seven recruits for Light Battery F, 3d Art., San Antonio; five each for Light Battery F, 4th Art., Fort Snelling, and Light Battery D, 5th Art., Fort Douglas, and all specially assigned men for these posts left on Saturday, Aug. 28, for their stations.

Lieut.-Colonel T. M. Anderson is visiting friends in Columbus. J. S.

U. S. ARTILLERY SCHOOL, FORT MONROE.

IN S. O. 24, of Aug. 30, Gen. Tidball relieves the following from duty at the School and Post of Fort Monroe, Va., to take effect Sept. 1: 1st Art.—1st Lieut. Joseph S. Oyster and Albert Todd, and 2d Lieut. Charles H. Hunter. 2d Art.—1st Lieut. Geo. S. Grimes and Alex. D. Schenck. 3d Art.—1st Lieut. George F. Barney and William P. Stone. 4th Art.—1st Lieut. John R. Williams, 2d Lieut. Charles A. Bennett, and Edward A. Millar. 5th Art.—1st Lieut. Ormond M. Lissak. 6th Art.—1st Lieut. Thomas R. Adams and David D. Johnson, and 2d Lieut. Albert C. Blunt. Attached—1st Lieut. Solon F. Massey, 5th Art.

IN S. O. 25, of Aug. 31, Gen. Tidball details 1st Lieut. T. C. Patterson, 1st Art., Instructor in the course in Chemical Manipulations in place of 1st Lieut. D. D. Johnson, 5th Art., relieved. Lieut. Patterson, while upon this duty, will be excused from officer of the day duty, and details on garrison courts and boards of survey.

IN G. O. 28, of Aug. 28, Gen. Tidball announces the hours for sounding the daily trumpet signals during September.

THE THIRD INFANTRY BAND.

CHIEF JUSTICE WADE being in Helena recently, the band of the 3d U. S. Infantry tendered him a serenade. In returning thanks he said:

"GENTLEMEN: If this were a court and somebody was to be sentenced to death I should feel a good deal at home and know what to say, but to respond to a charming serenade I am a good deal at sea. But these inspiring strains ought to lend eloquence to every tongue. I am profoundly grateful for this token of your esteem and regard, and though a stranger to you, you have touched the chord that makes us all of kin. It is no small favor to listen to the 3d Infantry Band. Its fame is wider than wide Montana, indeed I believe it extends to the uttermost limit of this great country that we love so well. I am not unmindful that it is the centennial of our liberties, competing with the world, this band stood at the very top of the ladder, and though our morning drum beat follows the sun across half the world, nowhere along its majestic course are its gladdening rays greeted more sweetly than in this far western world by the band of our pride. And so though not known to you personally, I have, as we lawyers say, the means of knowing your general reputation, and am a swift witness to declare that it could not be better."

After some more pleasant remarks he concluded by saying: "Please walk into the library. There upon the shelves are the masters of the profession to which I have given the best energies of my life. They are not very talkative, but they are very solid old gentlemen, and you should meet them. Come in."

The invitation being accepted, a liberal hospitality was exercised. Adj. Roe was warmly thanked for his courtesy and aid in the matter.

RIFLE MATCH AT FORT MONROE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

FOLLOWING is the score of a rifle match fired between teams from Batteries K, 2d, and 1, 4th Artillery, at Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 27, 1886:

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	600 Yards.	Grand Total.
Bat. K, 2d Art.				
Lt. C. P. Miller.....	21, 23-44	20, 20-40	20, 18-38	122
Sergt. Massey.....	17, 17-34	21, 20-41	5, 18-23	98
Sergt. West.....	20, 20-40	19, 21-40	11, 16-27	107
Sergt. Williams.....	17, 20-37	18, 21-39	8, 17-25	101
Corpl. Beale.....	22, 21-43	20, 22-42	22, 19-41	126
Corpl. Smith.....	13, 15-38	21, 20-41	11, 15-26	95
Pvt. Gibbs.....	19, 20-39	15, 15-33	15, 13-28	100
Pvt. Kitzler.....	20, 20-40	20, 18-38	7, 19-26	104
Pvt. McConley.....	20, 21-41	20, 20-40	17, 20-37	118
Pvt. Young.....	16, 15-31	15, 18-33	14, 13-27	91
Total.....	377	387	208	1,062
Bat. K, 2d Art.				
Lt. A. D. Schenck.....	15, 19-34	20, 21-41	13, 11-24	99
Sergt. Blaisdell.....	18, 21-39	20, 17-37	21, 23-43	119
Sergt. Adler.....	20, 20-40	18, 19-37	18, 15-36	113
Corpl. Scheil.....	17, 15-30	20, 19-39	8, 19-27	95
Corpl. Jones.....	22, 17-39	19, 21-40	20, 20-40	119
Pvt. Fitch.....	19, 20-39	19, 21-40	22, 20-42	121
Pvt. Tomlinson.....	18, 22-40	18, 12-25	9, 16-25	90
Pvt. Baker.....	17, 17-34	15, 18-33	17, 12-29	96
Pvt. Giachetti.....	15, 16-31	15, 10-25	9, 12-22	78
Pvt. Schroeder.....	17, 20-37	12, 19-31	17, 5-22	90
Total.....	363	348	310	1,021

Analysis—Total per cent. all ranges, Bat. K, 4th Art., 70.8;

Bat. K, 2d Art., 68.09.
Per cent. at 200 yards, Bat. K, 75.4; Bat. K, 72.6.
Per cent. at 300 yards, Bat. K, 77.4; Bat. K, 69.6.
Per cent. at 600 yards, Bat. K, 59.6; Bat. K, 62.
Best percentage at 200 yards, Bat. K, 88; Bat. K, 80.
Best percentage at 300 yards, Bat. K, 84; Bat. K, 82.
Best percentage at 600 yards, Bat. K, 62; Bat. K, 60.
Best individual percentage, Bat. K, 84; Bat. K, 80.6. Worst, Bat. K, 60.6; Bat. K, 60.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DU CHESNE, UTAH.

AUGUST 23.

THE celerity with which this new post has been established is so remarkable that it may be of interest to some of your readers. Early in August, Col. Benteen and two companies of the 9th Cavalry were selected as commanding officer, and part of the garrison, respectively, of the new post. Being stationed at Fort McKinney, and having 225 miles to travel to the railroad, their march was begun at once, while what companies of infantry were to make up the balance of the post was not yet known.

On Friday, Aug. 6, about noon, the garrison at Fort Fred. Steele was startled by a telegraphic order to abandon the post and move without delay to Fort Bridger, Wyo., en route to Fort Du Chesne. The same night, Lieut. Howe and 20 men, of the 17th Infantry, arrived to take charge of the post, and the next night the three companies, B, I and K, 21st Inf., under command of Maj. Downey, 21st Inf., left on a special train for Carter Station.

At Carter they were joined by Asst. Surg. R. B. Benham, Med. Dept., and Co. F, 21st Inf., under command of 1st Lieut. J. W. Duncan, the four companies marching at once to Fort Bridger, a distance of 10-10 miles. Two days were spent in fitting out transportation, and on Wednesday morning the column started.

Maj. Downey, whose health is too delicate to permit of rough field service, then relinquished the command of the battalion, which was assumed by Lieut. Duncan, who was next in rank, Capt. Haughey being absent, sick, Capt. Jocelyn on recruiting service, and Capt. Spurrin at West Point on special duty. The column which started for the Indian country then was as follows: 1st Lieut. J. W. Duncan, 21st Inf., commanding battalion, and Co. F, 21st Inf.; 1st Lt. Willis Wittich, Bat. Adj., A. C. S., and commanding Co. B, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. L. J. Hearn, 21st Inf., Bat. Q. M.; Asst. Surg. R. B. Benham, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. H. L. Bailey, commanding Co. I, 21st Inf., and 2d Lieut. J. S. Parke in charge of Co. K, 21st Inf. Lieut. C. M. Trullitt joined a day or two later, commanding command of Co. E, having been detained on court-martial duty.

A singular thing about this command, for so large a one, is the comparative youth of the officers, the oldest being 33½ years, and the average age about 31.

Being under orders to go to a certain point and wait the distance was covered by easy marches, but over atrocious roads and through showers of rain.

On Aug. 18 the halting point, the saw-mill near the summit of the Uinta Mountains, was reached. Here, the next morning, like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, the order to "break camp without delay," was received from the Department Commander and at noon the whole command was again on the road making Fort Thornburgh, 21 miles, by night.

The next day with a fairly early start, a march of 35 miles over rolling sage brush country was made with not a drop of water in the whole distance.

The command arrived here about 7 P. M. in good order, making 56 miles in 31 hours. It was rather singular to be told "Here's Fort Du Chesne."

Dry, hot and dusty, the vegetation being sage brush, and the price of beef high. Along the Uinta River, on which the post will be built, there are cottonwood trees and underbrush. The Uinta Mountains are in view about 20 miles distant, near the base of which the Uinta Agency can be seen. The ground selected can be irrigated, and in time, no doubt, a beautiful post can be made here. Almost anything will grow with proper care and sufficient water.

Capt. Olinde, of the 9th Cav., arrived here on Aug. 22 and on Aug. 23 the permanent commanding officer, Col. Benteen with Capt. Dawson's Co. B, 9th Cav., and Lts. Burnett and Ladd arrived.

The White River and Uncompahgre Utes threatened to oppose the march of the troops, but a rapid march from the Ashley Valley placed the command on the spot designated for the post before the Indians could muster their forces. The White River Utes have never been punished for the Thornburgh massacre, and they do not think the Government is able to punish them. It is not improbable that trouble will occur before a great while. The troops are hard at work making adobes to build quarters.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT YATES, DAKOTA.

AUGUST 24, 1886.

ALTHOUGH we see but little in the columns of Army papers about Fort Yates, we are by no means behind other posts in matters of interest, both social and military. As to the latter, target practice comes first, and skirmish firing, bull's-eyes, sharpshooters, and marksmen keep the air blue with smoke.

Two more companies of the 11th Infantry are expected here daily from Fort Buford, which addition will make our garrison six companies strong, four of the 11th, and two of the 7th Cavalry, the latter having been stationed here eight and nine years. We have been quite enlivened during the past week by the presence of a party of Army ladies from Fort Lincoln—the Misses Townsend, daughters of Lieut.-Col. Townsend, of the 11th Infantry, with Mrs. Heiland and Mrs. Hoyt, of the same regiment. Major and Mrs. Page, whose guests they are, gave them a most enjoyable entertainment on the evening of Aug. 19. Major Page, with his magic flute, with Mr. Harry McLaughlin and Master Harry Page accompanying him with their violins, and various brilliant performers among the ladies, assisted in giving us good dancing music. The evening flew merrily by until the "see saw" hours, when an elegant supper was daintily served in the spacious dining room. Among the guests, all of whom appeared in full dress, were: Mrs. McCrory, of Nashville, Tenn., with her two lovely daughters, Miss McCrory and Miss Clara McCrory, a brilliant young pianist; Dr. and Mrs. Spencer, Miss Brandreth, of Sing Sing, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Russell, of St. Louis; Mr. Ed. Sharp, of Chicago; Mr. Sison Tracey, of St. Louis; Mr. Howard Page, who is spending his vacation with his father and mother at this post; Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. Watson Gilbert, Capt. and Mrs. McDougall, Chaplain and Mrs. Dunbar, Miss and Mr. Dunbar, Capt. and Mrs. Reed, Miss McLaughlin and Mr. Harry McLaughlin; the dashing young cavalryman, Lieut. Selah (alias Tommy) Tompkins; Lieut. and Mrs. Irvine, Capt. Godfrey, Lieut. Sison, and others too numerous to mention. Last night (the 24th), Dr. and Mrs. Spencer entertained the same party very handsomely at a Mikado party. All were in Mikado costumes, and the "three little maids," and, indeed, the entire party, scored a success by their imitable acting and the gorgeous costumes. Mrs. Hoyt's dress was pronounced the most perfect Japanese costume, and Capt. McDougall's a perfect Chinese outfit. Others were appropriate and very becomingly Mikadoish. Major Page made a splendid Mikado.

We have been visited during the past month by terrible storms, hail, rain, and thunder and lightning. The hail left scarcely a whole pane of glass, taking 30 or more at a clip. Our gardens are all gone.

Dr. and Mrs. Spencer entertained a number of friends at a very handsome dinner last week. Their hospitable house is always open and a very popular resort. Capt. McDougall returned recently from a six days' hunt. He reports game scarce, having been killed off by the recent hail storms. He, however, brought home some trophies in the way of ducks and chickens. Saw antelope, but did not get any.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave for ten days, to take effect upon the completion of his duties as a competitor in the Division rifle competition at Fort Niagara, N. Y., is granted 1st Lieut. Wallis O. Clark, 12th Inf. (S. O. 127, Div. Atl., Sept. 3.)

THE ARMY

G. O. 56, H. Q. A., Aug. 9, 1886.

Publishes list of bonded Pacific railroads as follows:
Central Pacific from Ogden, Utah, to Sacramento, Cal.
Central Pacific from Brighton, Cal., to Niles, Cal.
Central Pacific from Niles, Cal., to San Jose, Cal.
Missouri Pacific, Central Branch Division, from Atchison, Kans., to Waterville, Kans.
St. Louis and Pacific from Sioux City, Iowa, to Fremont, Nebr.
Union Pacific, Union Division, from Omaha, Nebr., to Ogden, Utah.
Union Pacific, Kansas Division, from Kansas City, Mo., to a point on the railroad between Monument and Gopher station, 36.94 miles.

Also a list of U. S. military telegraph lines.
3. In compliance with the requirements of the decisions of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, published in G. O. 124, series of 1885, and No. 16, series of 1886, from this office, all accounts for telegrams on military business sent and received by officers of the Army, which pass over any of the lines constructed and operated along the railroads named in par. 1 of this order, and all similar accounts for telegrams which pass partly over the military telegraph lines named in par. 2 of this order and partly over connecting lines of private companies, will be forwarded to the office of the Q. M. Gen., for transmission to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury for settlement.
All claims for reimbursement of amounts paid by officers of the Army for telegraphic service will likewise be forwarded for settlement by the accounting officers.
4. All other accounts for telegrams on military business, when prepared in the name of the proper telegraph company at the rates fixed by the Postmaster General, will be settled and paid by the Quartermaster's Dept., through its disbursing officers.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 62, H. Q. A., August 25, 1886.

Publishes the act, approved Aug. 5, 1886, making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes.

Sec. 7. For examinations, surveys, and contingencies, and for incidental repairs, for which there is no special appropriation, for rivers and harbors, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no survey shall be made of any harbors or rivers until the Chief of Engineers shall have directed a preliminary examination of the same by the local engineer in charge of the district, or an engineer detailed for the purpose; and such local or detailed engineer shall report to said Chief of Engineers, whether, in his opinion, said harbor or river is worthy of improvement, and shall state in such report fully and particularly the facts and reasons on which he bases such opinion, including the present and prospective demands of commerce; and it shall be the duty of the Chief of Engineers to direct the making of such survey, if, in his opinion, the harbor or river proposed to be surveyed be worthy of improvement by the General Government; and he shall report to the Secretary of War the facts, and what public necessity or convenience may be subserved thereby, together with the full reports of the local engineer. Said reports of preliminary examinations and surveys shall be made to the House of Representatives, and are hereby ordered to be printed when so made.

Sec. 8. That the Secretary of War shall report to Congress, at its next and each succeeding session thereof, the name and place of residence of each civilian engineer employed in the work of improving rivers and harbors by means and as the result of appropriations made in this and succeeding river and harbor appropriation bills, the time so employed, the compensation paid, and the place at and work on which employed.

Approved, August 5, 1886.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
J. C. KELTON, Act. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 64, H. Q. A., Aug. 25, 1886.

Publishes promotions, appointments, and transfers in the Army of the U. S., made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, since the publication of G. O. 76, of July 11, 1885, and No. 50, of July 16, 1886, together with retirements and casualties, are announced. The names of captains and lieutenants of the line are arranged so as to show the troops, batteries, and companies to which they have succeeded by promotion, or to which they have been assigned by competent authority.

G. O. 11, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, Aug. 31, 1886.

1. Major Herbert P. Curtis, Judge Advocate, having reported in compliance with par. 13, special orders No. 128, Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., June 3, 1886, is announced as Judge Advocate of the Division of the Atlantic and of the Dept. of the East.
2. In compliance with War Department instructions, dated August 24, 1886, 2d Lieutenant Richard W. Young, 5th Art., is relieved from duty as acting judge advocate of the Div. and Dept. Staff, and will rejoin his battery.

By command of Major General Schofield:
WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

CIR. 7, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Aug. 20, 1886.

Publishes the report of the annual competition in rifle firing held at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., August 16, 17, 18 and 19.
(See under head of "Rifle Competitions.")

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

The Dept. Comdr., Brig. Gen. John Gibbon, will proceed to Seattle, W. T., on public business (S. O. 141, Aug. 14, D. Columbia).
Certain journeys made by Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, accompanied by Capt. W. A. Thompson, 4th Cav., A. A. G., on public business, under the direction of the Dept. Comdr., are confirmed, being necessary for the public service (F. O. 82, Aug. 10, D. Arizona).

Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, accompanied by 2d Lieut. J. A. Dapray, 23d Inf., A. D. C., will proceed to El Paso, Fort Wingate, and such other points in New Mexico and Arizona as may be necessary to carry out the plans and instructions of the Dept. Comdr. (F. O. 82, Aug. 10, D. Ariz.).

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Lieut. Col. Chauncey McKeever, A. A. G., will proceed to Fort Halleck, Nev., in compliance with the instructions from the Dept. Comdr. (S. O. 73, Aug. 18, Dept. Cal.).

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Leave of absence for six months, from Aug. 28, 1886, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Maj. Asa Bird Gardiner, judge advocate. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 1.)

Major Asa B. Gardiner, Judge Advocate, is re-

lieved from duty as Judge Advocate of the Div. A., to date from Aug. 28 (S. O. 127, Div. A., Sept. 3.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Captain William S. Patten, A. Q. M., Vancouver Barracks, will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 141, Aug. 14, D. Columbia).

Post Q. M. Sergt. Wm. E. Van Pelt will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., for duty (S. O., Aug. 30, H. Q. A.).

Post Q. M. Sergt. Peter N. Merzig will proceed to Fort McDowell, Ariz., for duty at that post (S. O., Aug. 31, H. Q. A.).

The Post Q. M. at Little Rock Barracks will receive from Maj. Chas. W. Foster, Q. M., the unserviceable public property which has accumulated at the National Cemeteries at Little Rock, Fort Smith, and Fayetteville, the property to be submitted for the action of an inspector (S. O. 122, Aug. 28, Div. Atlantic).

Col. J. M. Moore, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Fort Buford, D. T., and Camp Poplar River, M. T., on official business (S. O. 85, Aug. 24, D. Dakota).

Capt. A. E. Miltimore, A. Q. M., Bowie Station, A. T., will transfer to 2d Lieut. J. M. Neal, 4th Cav., Post Q. M., Bowie Station, A. T., funds of the "Regular Supplies," to the amount of \$900 (F. O. 82, Aug. 10, D. Ariz.).

Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, Chief C. of S., will accompany the dept. commander to Seattle on public business (S. O. 141, Aug. 14, D. Columbia).

Leave for twenty-four days, to take effect Sept. 5, is granted Major Thomas Wilson, Chief C. of S. (S. O. 82, Aug. 21, Dept. Mo.).

Col. Richard N. Batchelder, Depot Quartermaster, has been ordered to Charleston to issue tents to the homeless, and render such aid as it may be within the power of the Department to extend. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 3.)

Pay Department.

The troops will be paid, to include muster of Aug. 31, as follows: At the Leavenworth Military Prison and the Ord. Dept. at Fort Leavenworth, by Lieut. Col. W. A. Rucker, Deputy Paymr. Gen. At the Cavalry Recruiting Depot and Ord. Powder Depot at Jefferson Barracks, Forts Gibson and Sill, I. T.; Fort Reno, I. T., and the troops camped in the vicinity; Cantonment, Camp on crossing of Washita River and Camp on Chillicothe Creek, I. T., by Major G. W. Candee, Paymr. At Forts Leavenworth, Riley and Hays, Kas., by Major J. P. Baker, Paymr. At Forts Supply, I. T., and Elliott, Fort Lyon, Cantonment on the Uncompagme and Fort Lewis, and outposts of Fort Lewis; Troop D, 5th Cav., camped on Lost Cañon Creek, Colo., and the troops stationed at Montezuma Creek, Blue Mountain, Utah Ty., by Major Alexander Sharp, Paymr. (S. O. 91, Aug. 24, Dept. Mo.).

Major Henry Clayton, Paymr., will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., to pay the troops thereof (S. O. 122, Aug. 28, Div. Atlantic).

The troops in Div. Atlantic will be paid as follows: Col. D. McClure, A. P. M. G., Fort Columbus, Frankford Arsenal, Fort McHenry, Fort Monroe, Watervliet Arsenal, and Plattsburg Barracks. Major Albert S. Towar, Paymr., Forts Wayne, Brady and Mackinac, Indianapolis Arsenal, Newport Barracks, Columbus Barracks, and Allegheny Arsenal. Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymaster, West Point, David's Island, and Fort Wadsworth. Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., Willet's Point, Fort Schuyler and Hamilton. Major Wm. H. Conneys, Paymr., Little Rock Barracks, Jackson Barracks, Mount Vernon Barracks, and Camp Hancock, St. Francis Barracks and Augusta Arsenal. Major Henry Clayton, Paymr., Forts Porter, Niagara and Ontario, and Madison Barracks (S. O. 123, Aug. 30, Div. Atlantic).

Col. Daniel McClure, A. P. M. G., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 123, Aug. 30, Div. Atlantic).

Major George W. Baird, Paymaster, will proceed to pay the troops at Fort Trumbull, Fort Adams, National Armory, Springfield; Watertown Arsenal, Fort Warren, and Kennebec Arsenal. (S. O. 126, Div. A., Sept. 2.)

Medical Department.

A. A. Surgeon R. P. Finley will accompany the battalion of the 14th Inf., from Seattle to Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 142, Aug. 19, D. Columbia).

1st Lieut. H. S. T. Harris, Asst. Surg., is assigned to duty at the Post of San Antonio (S. O. 113, Aug. 25, D. Texas).

Major J. P. Wright, Surgeon, is relieved from duty as a member of G. C. M. at post of San Antonio (S. O. 115, Aug. 27, D. Texas).

1st Lieut. Leonard Wood, Asst. Surg., recently appointed, will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Ariz., for assignment to duty (S. O., Aug. 31, H. Q. A.).

Hospital Steward Wm. Bethon is assigned to temporary duty in the office of the Medical Director (S. O. 82, Aug. 19, D. Dakota).

Hospital Steward Jacob Martin, Fort Shaw, M. T., is granted a furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond the sea (S. O. 84, Aug. 21, D. Dakota).

Hospital Steward William Hamberg will proceed to Fort Sill, I. T., and report for duty (S. O. 92, Aug. 21, Dept. Mo.).

Hospital Steward C. H. Skeels will be relieved from duty at Fort Union, N. M., and will proceed to Dept. H. Q. for duty (S. O. 79, Aug. 19, D. Ariz.).

Hospital Steward Wm. Hamberg will proceed to Fort Sill, I. T., and report for duty (S. O. 95, Aug. 26, Dept. Mo.).

The journey from Little Rock, Ark., to St. Francis Barracks, Fla., made by Hospital Steward Albert C. Beals, having taken four days instead of two, as originally provided for, the subsistence dept. will pay him additional commutation of rations for two days (S. O. 123, Aug. 30, Div. Atlantic).

Hospital Steward Rudolph Werner having arrived at Jackson Barracks is assigned to duty at that post (S. O. 124, Aug. 31, Div. Atlantic).

1st Lieut. Charles F. Mason, Assistant Surgeon, (Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.) is relieved from duty in the Div. A. (S. O. 127, Div. A., Sept. 3.)

1st Lieut. Chas. F. Mason, assistant surgeon, will be relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and will report to the commanding general Dept. of Arizona for assignment to duty. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 1.)

1st Lieut. Freeman V. Walker, asst. surg. (recently

appointed) will report to the commanding general Dept. of the East for assignment to duty. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 1.)

A furlough for four months, to take effect after his re-enlistment, is granted Hospital Steward Henry Huthstainer, on duty at Fort McIntosh, Tex. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 1.)

Major Passmore Middleton, Surgeon, will proceed to St. Augustine, Fla., and report to the C. O. St. Francis Barracks for duty as post surgeon (S. O. 126, Div. A., Sept. 2.)

Hospital Steward William Edwards will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report for duty, relieving Hospital Steward Judson J. Rogers, who will repair to Fort Mackinac, Mich., and report for duty (S. O. 126, Div. A., Sept. 2.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Major Jared A. Smith, C. E., will proceed to Saco River and the Breakwater at mouth of Saco River, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 125, Sept. 1, C. E.).

Capt. Henry S. Taber, C. E., will proceed to Pine Bluff, Ark., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 125, Sept. 1, C. E.).

The leave granted Adtl. 2d Lieut. Thos. H. Rees, C. E., is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 28, H. Q. A.). Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Richard L. Hoxie, C. E. (S. O. 120, Aug. 26, C. E.).

Major Amos Stickney, C. E., will proceed to Keokuk, Iowa, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 121, Aug. 27, C. E.).

Major Alexander Mackenzie, C. E., will proceed to Saint Paul, Minn., and to Keokuk, Iowa, on duty conducted with works under his charge (S. O. 124, Aug. 31, C. E.).

Capt. Wm. T. Russell, C. E., will proceed to Greenville, Miss., and Wilson's Point, La., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 124, Aug. 31, C. E.).

Lieut. Col. John W. Barlow, C. E., will proceed to Big Mussel Shoals and Elk River Shoals of the Tennessee River, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 123, Aug. 30, C. E.).

Capt. Charles E. L. B. Davis, C. E., will proceed to Ahnapee, Wis., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 123, Aug. 30, C. E.).

The journey performed by 1st Lieut. E. J. Spencer, Engineer officer, from Willcox to Fort Bowie, A. T., Aug. 1, was necessary for the public service (F. O. 83, Aug. 14, D. Ariz.).

Private Chas. G. Blum, of Co. C, went out sailing in Little Neck Bay, Aug. 31, and as he was bringing his boat to land at the Government dock at Willets Point, was struck by the boom, knocked overboard and drowned. He was 22 years of age and unmarried.

Ordnance Sergt. Patrick Mangan will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., to relieve Ordnance Sergt. Charles Smith, who will proceed to Fort Carroll, Md. (S. O., Aug. 28, H. Q. A.).

Ordnance Sergt. Adolph Franz, whose term of service expires Sept. 11, will proceed to Fort Preble, Me., and report for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O. 125, Sept. 1, D. Atlantic).

1st Lieut. Wm. M. Medcalf, Ord. Dept., will proceed to East Lyme, Conn., on public business connected with the erection of a battery at the latter place (S. O., Aug. 30, H. Q. A.).

Ord. Sergt. Peter Sutton, whose term of service expires Sept. 30, will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., and report for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O. 127, Div. A., Sept. 3.).

Ord. Sergt. David Porter, whose term of service expires Sept. 24, will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., and report for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O. 126, Div. A., Sept. 2.).

Signal Corps.

Private Richard O'Dowd, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M., and report to 1st Lieut. E. E. Dravo, 6th Cav., in charge of heliographic stations for District of New Mexico (F. O. 82, Aug. 10, D. Ariz.).

Sergt. Robert E. Kerkum, Sig. Corps, will proceed to Springfield, Ill., and carry out special instructions (S. O. 83, Aug. 28, Sig. Office).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs. B, D, E, G, K, and M, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and C, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, H, and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

The C. O. Dept. Rifle Camp, Fort Snelling, will grant a furlough for two months to Sergt. Sidney W. Ogden, Troop K (S. O. 82, Aug. 19, D. Dak.).

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Swetzer.

Hdqrs. B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Custer d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Col. Nelson B. Swetzer will inspect Q. M. stores and U. and E. at Fort Walla Walla, for which 1st Lieut. Daniel C. Pearson, R. Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 141, Aug. 14, D. Columbia).

Capt. Samuel T. Hamilton and 2d Lieut. Frederick D. Holton are relieved as members of the G. C. M. at Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 143, Aug. 20, D. Columbia).

1st Lieut. James N. Allison, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 143, Aug. 20, D. Columbia).

Leave for one month, on Surgeon's certificate is granted 2d Lieut. F. G. Irwin, Jr. (S. O. 95, Aug. 26, Dept. M.).

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs. C, F, M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; B, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Camp Rice, Tex.; I, Camp Pecos Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; J and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Troop B, Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to St. Joseph, Mo., and participate in the Inter-State Exposition to be held at that place from Aug. 30 to Sept. 4, 1886, upon the express conditions that all expenses incurred in the movements of the troop, going and returning—be paid by the parties at St. Joseph. The C. O. of the troop will place himself in communication with Mr. C. F. Ernst, Secretary of the Exposition, for further particulars (S. O. 92, Aug. 21, Dept. M.).

A roster of commissioned officers, 3d Cav., dated Fort Davis, Tex., Aug. 17, 1886, comes to hand this week, and is a credit to the regimental press. The five junior 2d lieutenants (Thayer, Stewart, Carter, Barnum, and Hay), are graduates of this year. We return thanks to Adjutant Hunter for the roster.

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqs., B. D. E. F. H. and K. Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and M. Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G. and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for fourteen days is granted 2d Lieut. A. T. Dean (F. O. 82, Aug. 10, D. Ariz.).

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Floyd W. Harris is further extended until Oct. 1, 1886 (S. O., Aug. 28, H. Q. A.).

Sgt. James Casey, Troop M, will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., and report for duty (F. O. 83, Aug. 14, D. Ariz.).

A furlough for one month is granted Sergt. K. P. Hyman, Troop G (S. O. 67, Aug. 20, Div. P.).

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, I, and M, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Sept. 20, is granted 2d Lieut. William E. Almy (S. O., Aug. 28, H. Q. A.).

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E, and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Cummings, N. M.

Capt. Adam Kramer is appointed to act as inspector on certain recruiting property at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 1).

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; B and D, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and I, Ft. Buford, Dak.; G, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; J, Ft. Totten, Dak.

Capt. George D. Wallace will report to the Inspector of Rifle Practice for duty as range officer, in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition (S. O. 84, Aug. 21, D. Dak.).

Major Daniel Madden is assigned to Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 84, Aug. 21, D. Dak.).

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. William H. Baldwin, Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 80, Aug. 25, D. Dak.).

Leave for two months, to take effect about Oct. 10, is granted Capt. Myles Moylan, Fort Meade, Dak. (S. O. 130, Aug. 28, Div. M.).

A furlough for four months is granted Saddler Henry Keister, Troop I (S. O. 129, Aug. 26, Div. M.).

The C. O. Dept. Rifle Camp, Fort Snelling, will grant a furlough for one month to Sergt. Louis Weiss, Troop K (S. O. 85, Aug. 24, D. Dak.).

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Fountain is extended one month. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 1).

Sergt. Hugh Griffith, Troop D, a distinguished marksman, will repair to Fort Leavenworth and report, Sept. 7, to take part in the Division Rifle Competition (S. O. 113, Aug. 25, D. Tex.).

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs., D, H, and L, Ft. McKinley, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washburn, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson. Hdqs., D, E, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; B, Whipple Bks., A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I and M, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, F, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.

Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wade will report to the Dept. Comdr. at Albuquerque, N. M. (F. O. 83, Aug. 14, D. Ariz.).

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs., A, H, and K, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and C, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; D and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Valdivia Bks., W. T.; F and L, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

Leave for twenty days is granted Lieut.-Col. Alexander Piper (S. O. 73, Aug. 18, D. Cal.).

Leave for two months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 2d Lieut. James E. Runcie (S. O. 60, Aug. 18, Div. P.).

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. John A. Towers is further extended until Sept. 30, 1886 (S. O., Aug. 28, H. Q. A.).

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Atlanta, Ga.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.

* Light battery.

The extension of leave granted Capt. William McK. Dunn, Jr., is further extended ten days on account of sickness (S. O., Aug. 30, H. Q. A.).

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. San Antonio, Tex.

* Light battery.

Capt. J. M. Lancaster is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at San Antonio (S. O. 115, Aug. 27, D. Tex.).

Leave for one month and one day, to take effect Aug. 31, is granted 1st Lieut. John E. Myers (S. O., Aug. 28, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month, to commence on or about Sept. 24, is granted 2d Lieut. Louis Ostheim, Washington Barracks, D. C. (S. O. 123, Aug. 30, Div. A.).

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Randolph, Washington Barracks, D. C. (S. O. 123, Aug. 30, Div. A.).

1st Lieut. George A. Thurston will proceed from Washington Barracks, D. C., to Fort McHenry, Md., and report for duty as a member of a Gar. C.-M. (S. O. 125, Sept. 1, Div. A.).

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqs., B, D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.

* Light battery.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Adelbert Cronkhite, Fort Monroe, Va., is extended ten days (S. O. 125, Sept. 1, Div. A.).

The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will send 1st Sergt. J. H. Holan and Sergt. John Quinn, Light Bat. F, to Fort Omaha, Neb., as witnesses in a G. C.-M. case (S. O. 86, Aug. 25, D. Dak.).

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqs., F, I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

* Light battery.

1st Lieut. J. Walker Bonet is announced from Aug. 27, 1886, while on duty with Light Bat. F, as on duty requiring him to be mounted. Upon 2d Lieut. Albert C. Blunt reporting for duty with Light Bat. F, Lieut. Bonet will join Bat. L (S. O. 123, Aug. 30, Div. A.).

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted 1st Lieut. J. Eatcote Sawyer, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 127, Div. A., Sept. 3.).

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs., E, and F, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, San Diego Bks., Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; K, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.; H, Ft. Halleck, Nev.

1st Lieut. John J. O'Connell is detailed as member of the G. C.-M. constituted by S. O. 71 (S. O. 73, Aug. 18, D. Cal.).

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; G and K, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

1st Lieut. William C. Muhlenberg, now at Boise Barracks, I. T., will proceed to join his company in the Dept. of Platte (S. O. 142, Aug. 19, D. Columbia.).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Horace B. Sarson is extended two months (S. O., Aug. 28, H. Q. A.).

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

Lieut.-Col. Horace Jewett is assigned to Fort Missoula, M. T. (S. O. 84, Aug. 21, D. Dak.).

It is said the 3d Infantry shoot through tubes, which accounts for the extraordinary high scores made by some of the companies, especially those stationed at Fort Missoula.—Kansas City Times.

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C and J, Ft. Lincoln, D. T.

1st Lieut. Charles A. Churchill is detailed for duty on Gen. Rec. Service at Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 82, Aug. 19, D. Dak.).

Leave for one month, to take effect upon being relieved from duty on the recruiting service, is granted Capt. Ezra P. Ewers (S. O., Aug. 30, H. Q. A.).

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; D, Camp on Montezuma Creek, San Juan County, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., A, C, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. C. A. Coolidge, Fort Laramie, Wyo. (S. O. 103, Aug. 13, D. Platte.).

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kantz.

Hdqs., F, and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; C, Ft. Mojave, Ariz.; D and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B, E, and I, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; G, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

1st Lieut. J. J. Haden will report to the C. O. Fort Huachuca, A. T., with a view of joining his company now operating against hostile Indians in Mexico (F. O. 83, Aug. 14, D. Ariz.).

A. W. Corliss is relieved as a member of the G. C.-M. at Whipple Barracks, and will return to Fort Mojave (S. O. 79, Aug. 19, D. Ariz.).

Co. A, now at Bowie Station, A. T., will march to Fort Bowie, A. T., and take station. A non-commissioned officer and ten men of this company will be left for duty at Bowie Station (F. O. 84, Aug. 18, D. Ariz.).

The C. O. Fort Lowell, A. T., will grant a furlough for one month to Q. M. Sergt. Will Edwards (F. O. 82, Aug. 10, D. Ariz.).

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqs., F, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; C, E, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Verde, A. T.

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. William G. Elliot is further extended until Oct. 1, 1886 (S. O., Aug. 28, H. Q. A.).

Private Herman Loth, Co. F, will proceed to Fort Lowell for duty as hospital steward of the 2d class (S. O. 80, Aug. 25, D. Ariz.).

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs., B, C, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; D, F, and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or before Sept. 8, is granted 2d Lieut. I. W. Littell (S. O. 93, Aug. 23, Sept. M.).

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B and F, Ft. Yates, D. T.; C and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

1st Lieut. H. O. S. Heistand is relieved from Gen. Rec. Service at Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 82, Aug. 19, D. Dak.).

The C. O. Fort Snelling will forward under charge of a commissioned officer all recruits for the 11th Infantry at that post destined for Fort Sully (S. O. 85, Aug. 24, D. Dak.).

The resignation by Major Theodore Schwan, A. A. G., of his commission as Captain, 11th Inf., only, has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 7, 1886 (S. O., Aug. 24, H. Q. A.).

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War the appointment of Cadet Arthur Johnson, graduate of the Military Academy, to be 2d Lieutenant, 11th Inf., to date from Aug. 23, 1886, is announced, and he is granted leave for one month. Upon the expiration of his leave he will report for duty with his company, F, Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O., Aug. 31, H. Q. A.).

Sick leave is further extended 2d Lieut. Benj. F. Handforth for three months (S. O., Sept. 2, H. Q. A.).

The following promotions in the 11th Infantry are announced: 1st Lieut. Leon A. Matile, to be Captain, Aug. 7, vice Schwan, who resigns his line commission; 2d Lieut. J. C. Irvine, to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 24, 1886, vice Raphael, retired; 2d Lieut. N. B. Travis, to be 1st Lieutenant, August 24, vice Taylor, retired; Cadet Arthur Johnson, to be 2d Lieutenant, August 28, vice Irvine, promoted. An adjutant, vice Matile, is yet to be appointed.

12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Hdqs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Official information has been received of the fol-

lowing promotion: 1st Lieut. George S. Wilson to Captain, Feb. 12, 1886, vice Stacey, deceased, which carries him from Co. F to Co. A, both stationed at Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 123, Aug. 30, Div. A.).

14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Hdqs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

Cos. G and K, on detached service at Seattle, W. T., will return to Vancouver Barracks. A. A. Surg. Robert P. Finley will accompany the battalion (S. O. 142, Aug. 19, D. Columbia.).

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqs., A, B, C, F, and H, Ft. Cocho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; G and K, San Antonio, Tex.

Gen. Stanley issued the following recently: "Co. G, 16th Inf., will march to Fort Clark and then practice upon the rifle range at individual and company skirmishing to include Sept. 14, 1886. It will return by marching. The C. O., 1st Lieut. E. Cushman, will report on arrival at Fort Clark to the C. O." It is 130 miles from San Antonio to Fort Clark. The rifle range at San Antonio was engineered by an officer of the Engineers' Corps some years ago, and cost a large sum of money, but the range can't be utilized for skirmishing. Lieut. Cushman was unfortunate enough to never have had any skirmish practice; hence the above order, which, by the way, was suspended after the tornado of last Thursday wrecked things so in San Antonio that the soldiers had to be kept at work cleaning up the debris. "It's an ill wind," etc.—K. C. Times.

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqs., A, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. B, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Frederick Lohof, Co. G (S. O. 131, Aug. 30, Div. M.).

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Sick leave is extended Capt. John S. Wharton until further orders (S. O., Sept. 2, H. Q. A.).

Captain John S. Wharton has been found incapacitated for active service, and his leave of absence has been extended till further orders. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 2.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Sergt. John O'Connor, Co. G, for by neglect of duty as sergeant of the guard, enabling a prisoner to escape, has been reduced to the ranks.

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter Y. Swaine. Hdqs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

1st Lieut. Wm. J. Campbell is constituted a board of survey to fix the responsibility for the loss of certain clothing by theft from the recruiting rendezvous, N. Y. City. (S. O., H. Q. A. Sept. 2.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Leave for twelve days is granted 1st Lieut. Stephen O'Connor, Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 125, Sept. 1, Div. A.).

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Leave for ten days on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. A. C. Markley (S. O. 92, Aug. 21, Sept. M.).

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

The leave for seven days granted from Fort Meade, D. T., to 1st Lieut. Walter S. Scott is extended twenty-three days, with permission to apply for a further extension of one month (S. O. 86, Aug. 25, D. Dak.).

Capt. John W. French is appointed to act as inspector on certain camp and garrison equipment at the recruiting rendezvous, New York City (S. O., Sept. 2, H. Q. A.).

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1886.

RETIREMENTS.

Brigadier-General John Newton, (Chief of Engineers, August 27, 1886 (act June 30, 1882).

1st Lieutenant Alfred M. Raphael, 11th Infantry, August 24, 1886 (section 1251, Revised Statutes).

1st Lieutenant David B. Taylor, 11th Infantry, August 24, 1886 (section 1251, Revised Statutes).

CASUALTIES.

Colonel Robert Allen (retired), died August 5, 1886, at Geneva, Switzerland.

2d Lieutenant Jerome J. Weinberg, 13th Infantry, died August 23, 1886, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Angel Island, Cal., Aug. 26. Detail: Capt. Edmund K. Russell, 1st Art.; 1st Lieuts. Thomas H. Barry, R. Q. M., Frank de L. Carrington, and Louis P. Brant, 2d Lieuts. Charles B. Vories and Thomas Connolly, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. Frank H. Edmunds, Adj., 1st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 74, Aug. 20, D. Cal.).

At Fort Yates, D. T., Aug. 30. Detail: Major John H. Page, 11th Inf.; Capt. Thomas M. McDougall and Edward S. Godfrey, 7th Cav.; Capt. Ogden B. Read, 11th Inf.; Capt. William G. Spencer, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Herbert J. Slocum, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Robert J. C. Irvine, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Selah R. H. Tompkins, 7th Cav., and 1st Lieut. William H. Wheeler, 11th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 85, Aug. 24, D. Dak.).

At Newport Barracks, Ky., Aug. 30. Detail: Capt. William A. Elderkin, Sub. Dept.; Capt. John L. Tiernon, 3d Art.; Capt. John DeB. W. Gardiner, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. William J. Campbell, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank A. Edwards, 1st Cav., and 2d Lieut. Elisha S. Benton, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 121, Aug. 27, Div. A.).

At Fort Adams, R. I., Sept. 3. Detail: Major Dallas Bache, Surg.; Capt. John Egan, George B. Rodney, and John W. Roder, 1st Lieut. William Ennis, Richard P. Strong, and Charles A. L. Totten, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. Alexander B. Dyer, Regt. Adj., 4th Art., J. A. (S. O. 124, Aug. 31, Div. A.)

At Fort Wayne, Mich., Sept. 6. Detail: Major Henry McElderry, Surg.; Capt. George M. Randall and Richard I. E. Kridger, 1st Lieut. Frederick L. Dodge and Orlando L. Wieting, 2d Lieut. Edwin P. Pendleton and Daniel H. Devore, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles H. Heyl, 2d Inf., J. A. (S. O. 125, Sept. 1, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, consisting of 1st Lieut. Wm. J. Campbell, 2d Inf., will assemble at the cavalry recruiting rendezvous, Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 6, for the purpose of fixing the responsibility for the loss of certain clothing (S. O., Sept. 2, H. Q. A.)

The Board, consisting of 2d Lieut. Joseph S. Powell, Frank Greene, and John C. Walsh, Signal Corps, will assemble, Aug. 28, for the purpose of examining samples of telegraph supplies (S. O. 86, Aug. 25, Sig. Office.)

A Board of Survey to consist of Capt. Samuel Munroe, 9th Inf.; Capt. John W. French, 25th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Robert H. Patterson, 1st Art., will assemble at the cavalry recruiting rendezvous, New York City, Sept. 6, for the purpose of fixing the responsibility for the loss of one Springfield carbine, for which Capt. Clarence A. Stedman, 9th Cav., recruiting officer, is responsible. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 1.)

Disinfectants.—The Acting Secretary of War has decided that (during the current fiscal year 1886-87) disinfectants required for the health of commands shall be supplied by the Medical Department of the Army on recommendation or requisition by post surgeons.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles.

A despatch of August 29 from Wilcox says: Col. Wade has rounded up all the Chiricahuas and Warm Spring Apaches, numbering 420. He has them under guard, and will, unless some accident occur, carry out General Miles's plan of moving them out of Arizona. Captain Lawton is in close proximity to Geronimo, who has asked for better terms than an unconditional surrender.

A despatch from Fort Bowie, of Sept. 1, says: "The Apache campaign seems to be fast drawing to a close. On July 13 Lawton surprised the hostiles camped on the Arroyo River in Sonora and captured all their stock. The Indians then raided through the districts of Saveripi and Ares, killed a number of people and secured fresh mounts. They then headed north through the district of Montezuma, leaving a track of blood behind, and attempted to return to Arizona for another raid. Capt. Lawton followed closely upon their trail, and Gen. Miles, who had been informed of their movements, pushed troops toward the line to head them off. This movement was highly successful, and the hostiles found themselves confronted by a large American force at Fronteras. At this juncture Geronimo, with his characteristic cunning, made overtures of peace with the Mexican authorities and the prefect of Arizona. This caused hostilities to be suspended, when Geronimo escaped in the night. Capt. Lawton followed him, and Geronimo sought an interview, declaring that he would surrender if his life was spared. At last accounts Capt. Lawton was moving to ward the line, and Geronimo was coming to surrender. The camps are close together and passing and repassing is kept up continually. Geronimo is in fine health and condition. He has never been wounded as reported."

A despatch of the day previous says: "A Mexican who spent a day in the hostiles' camp states that Geronimo informed him that the terms under which he offered to surrender were that his two wives be brought back from Florida and that he and nineteen of his companions be given a separate reservation, not on the seacoast. He said, in other words, that if Miles did not want to agree to these terms he could go to hades."

A visitor to Geronimo says: "He is in first-class condition, physically and mentally, and all that troubles him is that he is out of ammunition. Geronimo was seated on a rock on a mountain. He saw Forsyth hunting for him at Cuchuta Ranch. The effect of Forsyth's march was to prevent the raid on Arizona which Geronimo admits he was about to make."

The bread ration at Fort Huachuca is fixed at 20 ounces.

Governor Torres, of Sonora, Mexico, in a recent letter to an American in Tombstone, says: "I received information of the rumor spread by some of your fellow countrymen at Tombstone stating that the Sonora troops had disarmed some American troops (Captain Lawton's). I regarded the same as unworthy of attention and gave it no thought. It is a pity that so many efforts should be made by Americans to discredit their own powerful, glorious country."

A despatch to the San Francisco Morning Call, from Tombstone, is said to confirm a previous rumor that Mexican troops demanded from American troops the release of Geronimo, and that when the latter refused a conflict ensued, during which Geronimo escaped.

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. J. H. Potter.

Fort Bliss, says the El Paso Times, is a good site for a large post. Uncle Sam has only one first-class fortified place—Fort Monroe. It ought to have another one on its southern border, and El Paso is the very place for it. The foot-hills just back of it are splendidly adapted for bastions.

The Secretary of War has appropriated \$20,000 for Fort Leavenworth, to be applied to the construction of two sets of officers' quarters, a guardhouse and a bakery.

The sum of \$40,000 is to be expended at Fort Riley, Kas., for additional quarters, guard house, etc. Capt. Pond will superintend and General Sheridan has sent Insp.-Gen. Baird to the post to look into matters.

On Friday, Sergeant Stellar, who, for a long time, was in charge of the magazine ground at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., was fished out of a pond located on the grounds, and it has been learned that the drowning was not accidental, but a case of suicide, and that Stellar had been threatening suicide for several weeks prior to the finding of his body.

Dept. of the Platte.—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

The Helena Independent does not seem to favor the recent placing of the Yellowstone National Park under control of the military (Capt. Harris with his troop of the 1st U. S. Cavalry has taken charge.) The Independent says: "When a free American citizen goes to the nation's pleasure ground, he will be humiliated to find himself under the restrictions of red tape bayonet rule. Mr. Vest made a strong plea for providing for the park as was contemplated in the original dedicatory act, but the Senate failed to sustain him and the Army theory of park protection prevailed."

Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, in a recent conversation concerning the proposed sale of Fort Omaha, said it was what the War Department wanted rather than what the people of Omaha desired. "It requires an act of Congress," he said, "to establish a post, but it requires only an order from the Department of War to abolish it. The War Department will not give us any more money to put Fort Omaha in a condition for the garrison the Department wants. I have been told that by General Sheridan. If the War Department can't get here what it wants, why it will be compelled to go elsewhere. Denver feels as if she would like to secure our headquarters, and has already given 640 acres for a post. Cheyenne thinks she has a superior position as a distributing point. Chicago has just given 500 acres of land for the establishment of a post, and several other places are in line in the same manner."

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

The Montana Courier says: "The cavalry troop at Fort Ellis took up its line of march for Fort Custer on Sunday. Fort Ellis is now abandoned to the bugs and graybacks, which, for years, have given the 'boys in blue' a severer siege and bloodier battle than they ever experienced in any other active campaign."

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

Gen. Schofield has directed the C. O. Fort Trumbull, Conn., to issue to the Governor of the State of Connecticut the following ordnance and ordnance stores: 12 10 inch mortar shells, 25 lbs. cannon powder, 25 time fuzes, and 25 friction primers.

RIFLE COMPETITIONS, 1886.

Our report this week includes the information received up to September 3.

Division of the Atlantic.—Fort Niagara has not been so lively for years as it was this week, and the competitions in progress excited much interest. Lieut. Allen, in charge of the competitions, the officers of the post, range officers, etc., were indefatigable in their efforts to make Niagara's first great rifle season a success. Preliminary practice commenced Sept. 1, and continued for three days. On the fourth day the Division Competition commenced, and will continue on the 5th, 6th and 7th days, with skirmish and bull's-eye firing, etc. On the 8th and 9th days the competition for the Department Skirmish Medal will take place, after which will come the presentation of prizes. Major-General Schofield will present the medals in person.

The C. O. Madison Barracks, N. Y., will send the band of the 12th Inf. to report, Sept. 4, to the C. O. Fort Niagara for duty during the Division rifle competitions (S. O. 125, Div. A., Sept. 1.)

Division of the Pacific.—The competitions commenced Sept. 1, in charge of Capt. W. N. Tisdall, 1st Infantry, with Lieut. H. L. Harris, 1st Artillery, for range, statistical and financial officer, and Lieut. John Pope, M. F. Harmon, and S. D. Sturgis range officers. The teams of California, Arizona, and Columbia were duly on hand and eager for the fray.

Department of the Columbia.—The competitions closed Aug. 19, and the team has gone to the Presidio of San Francisco with Lieut. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf., for its captain. 1st Sergt. Edward A. Hudson, Co. H, 15th Inf., won the first place on the team and was awarded the Department medal, and having also made the best aggregate score for the two days' competitive skirmish firing was awarded the Department skirmish medal. The prizes were presented in the presence of the troops of Vancouver Barracks, W. T., Aug. 24. The following is the team:

	Known	Skirmish	Total
1. 1st Sergt. E. A. Hudson, H, 14th Inf.	338	211	549
2. 1st Sergt. Ludwig Roper, F, 4th Inf.	344	198	542
3. Pvt. Frederick Naujoks, I, 14th Inf.	314	191	505
4. Sergt. James B. Denny, D, 14th Inf.	327	153	480
5. Corpl. George E. Miller, H, 2d Cav.	311	132	443
6. 1st Sgt. W. A. Hubbard, G, 14th Inf.	323	117	440
7. Sergt. Eugene Matthes, E, 14th Inf.	332	106	438
8. Musician D. E. Lunsford, F, 14th Inf.	319	117	436
9. Sergt. Morrow C. Guerin, B, 2d Cav.	335	98	433
10. Corpl. Chas. L. Hart, K, 4th Inf.	305	126	431
11. 1st Sergt. William Land, E, 2d Cav.	320	109	429
12. Sergt. Ernest G. Ebers, C, 4th Inf.	322	104	426
13. Sergt. Hans Lauridsen, E, 4th Inf.	315	109	424
14. Sergt. George F. Pryor, H, 4th Inf.	332	115	420

The two latter are alternates.

Department of the Platte.—The competitions closed August 27, giving the following team:

	Two Days' Known Distance.	Two Days' Skirmish.	Two Days' Total.	Aggregate for 4 Days.
1. 1st Lt. Zerah W. Torrey, 6th Inf.	342	148	490	490
2. 1st Lt. Jas. T. Kory, 17th Inf.	324	114	438	438
3. 1st Lt. Joe. Garrard, 9th Cav.	329	6	335	461
4. Corpl. Jas. P. Kelly, Co. E, 6th Inf.	314	29	343	454
5. Corpl. Harry Annis, Co. C, 21st Inf.	317	137	454	454
6. Pvt. Frank Hoffman, Co. F, 21st Inf.	316	137	453	446
7. Sergt. Jas. Kelly, Co. B, 6th Inf.	308	137	445	445
8. Pvt. Geo. W. Elliott, Co. D, 9d Inf.	320	5	325	444
9. Sergt. C. H. Reilly, Co. G, 6th Inf.	322	14	336	442
10. Sergt. Geo. A. Lewis, Co. I, 7th Inf.	311	34	345	441
11. Sergt. E. H. Stevens, Co. G, 7th Inf.	312	2	314	435
12. Sergt. John O. Holen, Co. C, 7th Inf.	319	19	338	438
1. Pvt. Robt. P. Stine, Co. F, 7th Inf.	339	8	347	437
2. Pvt. D. McKenzie, Co. K, 17th Inf.	324	10	334	436

ALTERNATES.

The presentation of the medals to the successful competitors was made by Col. Frank Wheaton, 2d Inf., on behalf of the Department Commander, at the Bellevue Rifle Range, Aug. 28. We give a full account of the presentation elsewhere. The team has now gone to Fort Leavenworth in command of 1st Lieut. John Conline, 9th Cav.

The totals made by the first 12 men on the first day of competition at 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards amount to 1,906 against 1,963 last year. Lieut. Conline, 9th Cav., at 500 yards made one 3 and nine 5's, or 48 out of 50. The totals for first day's competition, at the four ranges for 61 men, is 9,688 points. Last year it was 8,926, or a gain of 762 points. At 500 yards they made 2,445 out of 3,010. This is doubtless due to the increased proficiency of the soldier, and the above record speaks for itself.

Department of Dakota.—A despatch of August 30 says: So far the following are ahead:

	Two Days' Known Distance.	Two Days' Skirmish.	Two Days' Total.	Aggregate for 4 Days.
Lieut. Perkins, 5th Inf.	353	144	497	497
Sergt. Sobel, 3d Inf.	319	5	324	461
Corpl. Mayo, 15th Inf.	320	4	324	461
Private Lubecki, 20th Inf.	305	19	324	461
Sergt. Ley, 5th Inf.	306	13	319	442
Corpl. Drake, 3d Inf.	299	24	323	440
Sergt. Unger, 5th Inf.	326	2	328	430
Sergt. Ogden, 1st Cav.	310	11	321	437
Sergt. Woods, 3d Inf.	313	9	322	437
Corpl. Daykin, 3d Inf.	304	15	319	433
Private George, 25th Inf.	304	15	319	433
Corpl. Boyle, 20th Inf.	284	30	314	432
Sergt. Marti, 3d Inf.	300	22	322	432
Sergt. Wood, 20th Inf.	300	22	322	431

Department of the Missouri.—The contest closed Aug. 28 and the team is now resting on its laurels until the time to enter the Division competition has arrived. The following is the team with scores:

	Two Days' Known Distance.	Two Days' Skirmish.	Two Days' Total.	Aggregate for 4 Days.
Corpl. Michel, L, 4th Cav.	335	144	479	479
Lieut. Shank, 18th Inf.	319	5	324	461
Pvt. Ehrenfried, Band, 18th Inf.	320	4	324	461
Sergt. Ray, A, 10th Inf.	305	19	324	461
Sergt. Rose, I, 18th Inf.	318	0	318	414
Pvt. Garrard, K, 10th Inf.	306	13	319	409
Pvt. Peterson, A, 5th Cav.	312	10	322	398
Pvt. Miller, B, 3d Cav.	299	24	323	394
Lieut. Macomb, 5th Cav.	326	2	328	380
Pvt. Conly, D, 24th Inf.	310	11	321	389
Sergt. Hamburg, E, 10th Inf.	313	9	322	388
Pvt. Baker, H, 24th Inf.	304	15	319	381
Patrick Kenney, B, 18th Inf.	284	30	314	378
Sergt. Crosse, H, 3d Cav.	300	22	322	378

Corpl. Michel, Troop L, 4th Cav., wins both the Department gold medal and the Skirmish medal and has been warmly congratulated on his success.

Department of Texas.—The following made the highest scores during the annual competition:

Pvt. Chas. Forsyth, Co. C, 19th Inf.	507
Corpl. Fredk. Schmitt, Co. E, 19th Inf.	505
Sergt. W. Garlinghouse, Troop E, 8th Cav.	500
Sergt. James E. Morgan, Co. B, 19th Inf.	495
Sergt. Joseph E. Crawford, Co. A, 19th Inf.	494
Sergt. S. F. Randall, Troop L, 8th Cav.	485
Pvt. John O'Brien, Troop H, 8th Cav.	482
Pvt. G. C. Taliaferro, Band, 3d Cav.	480
Pvt. John Gervin, Band, 8th Cav.	477
2d Lieut. B. B. Buck, Co. D, 16th Inf.	476
Sergt. S. M. Green, Troop G, 8th Cav.	471
Corpl. John Gormley, Troop B, 8th Cav.	469
Pvt. H. Ohlschlaeger, Co. D, 19th Inf.	469
1st Lieut. Chas. T. Witherell, Co. C, 19th Inf.	468
Pvt. C. F. Dugger, Co. F, 19th Inf.	461

The percentages of regimental teams were: 8th Cavalry, 57.21; 19th Infantry, 56.73; 3d Cavalry, 51.60, and 16th Infantry, 48.53. The 8th Cavalry won the "Bell Cup." Private Chas. Forsyth, Co. C, 19th Inf., gets the Department gold and silver medal.

Capt. C. T. Witherell, 19th Inf., and 2d Lieut. B. B. Buck, 16th Inf., members of the Department rifle team, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth. (S. O. 115, U. Texas, Aug. 27.)

The enlisted men selected for the Department rifle team and alternates will proceed to Fort Leavenworth. The detachment will leave Fort Clark Aug. 29. (S. O. 115, D. Texas, Aug. 27.)

Department of Arizona.—We gave the team and its scores last week, and it has now gone to San Francisco. Gen. Miles presented the medals in person to the successful competitors at Fort Wingate, N. M., Aug. 19.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1886.

To-day the new academic year began with a first class of sixty-five, a second class of fifty-one, a third class of sixty-four, and a fourth class of one hundred and twenty-nine. The number of sections into which the classes are divided will be given next week.

Forty candidates passed the physical examination last week. Of these twenty-seven were yesterday admitted, the others having failed to pass the mental examination. The names of the successful candidates are:

Allen, Stuart Ashby, Ky.	Johnson, Wm. Orlando, Ky.
Bess, Charles Thos. Myers, La.	Lattite, James Livandais, La.
Clark, Charles Carr, Pa.	Learnard, Henry Grant, Mich.
Gatley, George Grant, Me.	Lindsay, James Robert, Ill.
Giblin, Arthur Leon, N. Y.	Mann, Luther Gilbert, Ill.
Gregory, Le Roy, Ky.	Nichol, William Ark.
Guyer, Geo. Dickinson, N. Y.	Perry, Howard Rand, Ill.
Hamilton, Robert Lee, W. Va.	Plummer, Fred. Weston, Me.
Heavey, John William, Ill.	Ramsay, Geo. Douglas, N. Y.
Holloway, Henry Wilson, S. C.	Rayburn, Saml. King, Jr., Ala.
Holmes, Wm. Howard, W. Va.	Smith, Harry Alexander, Kan.
Hornbrook, James Jos., Ind.	Todd, Henry Davis, Jr., Pa.
Hoskins, Geo. Coleman, Miss.	Webb, Levi Pownall, Pa.
Jackson, Franklin Mills, at I.	

One of them, Holloway, of S. C., is colored. Edward F. Searing, from Minnesota, was admitted as a cadet to date from Aug. 23. His case is peculiar. He came here in June to take the place of Arthur Johnson, of the 1st Class. Cadet Johnson, in consequence of the sentence of a Court-martial, did not graduate until Aug. 23, therefore there was no vacancy for Mr. Searing. He was allowed to remain so as to get the benefit of the encampment, but had to bear his own expenses. All of the new officers have reported for duty except Lieut. Mitcham, of the Ordnance.

Lieut. Marsh is assigned to duty in Philosophy; Lieut. Lissak in Mathematics; Lieut. Wisser in Chemistry, of which he will be Assistant Professor; Lieut. Gordon will be Assistant Professor in the Department of Philosophy.

Lieut. Warren has been relieved from duty in Engineering and will serve with the Engineer Company.

The hop on Aug. 28 was a brilliant one. The attendance was not as large as at previous affairs, but what it lacked in numbers was more than made up in the number of handsome ladies and pretty costumes. There was no German dancing at Schofield Hall went on at the same time as in the Mess Hall. An elaborate supper was served during the evening, as the refreshments could be had at any time. There never was a crowd near the tables. About a dozen of last June's graduates were present. We also noticed Lieut. Patterson, 14th Inf., and wife; Lieut. J. F. Bell, 7th Cav., and wife; Lieut. Garlington, 7th Cav., and Mallory, 2d Inf., with their brides.

Major Volkmar, of the Adjt.-General's Dept., arrived yesterday, to remain several days.

The large paintings of Generals Sedgwick, Reynolds, Ord, Schofield and Albert, which formerly hung in Schofield Hall, have been removed to the Cadet Mess Hall, where they now adorn the walls and add much to the appearance of the Hall.

Ross L. Bush and Walter Puterbaugh, of Peoria, Ill., Tiernan N. Horn, of Plainfield, N. J., and Herbert N. Royden, of Milford, Conn., have been designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.

AUGUST 31.

The troops of this command were mustered this afternoon under the command of Gen. Gibson. The annual inspection takes place to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

The regimental band returned on Monday night from Atlantic City, after an absence of 10 days. Dress parades which has been suspended during their absence is in full bloom again.

The skirmish firing for the season, which has been conducted under the personal supervision of Col. Bainbridge, has just closed. The range will now be occupied by the batteries from McHenry, one of which will probably reach here to-morrow. Many officers are absent just at present, some enjoying their vacation on leave of absence, and others on duty at various points.

The intense heat which we have experienced for some time is very disagreeable. The long wished for change has come at last. To-day is quite delicious; just that feeling of chilliness in the air which makes one believe that there are some days in the year when living is a pleasure, and that this is one of them. Malaria prevails very much. Quite a number of the men have been compelled to seek relief on the sick books.

Another team goes to Baltimore this week to recover the honors lost by the teams of last week. The paymaster is now the countersign, and the men are anxiously on the lookout for him.

Just as I am about to close a slight shock of earthquake is felt in this vicinity.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LYON, COL.

AUGUST 24, 1886.

THE post has been very pleasant this summer. Mrs. Dr. Powell's sister and her little daughter are spending the summer with her. Mrs. Lieut. Root's sister, Miss Eddy, who has been spending the last three months here, leaves on the 27th for her home in the East. Mr. Samuel Barnes, from Boston, has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Capt. Cusick, this summer. Col. Conrad returned from a seven days' leave last Saturday evening, the 21st. Capt. Clark and his family returned here on the 16th. Capt. Clark has been on a two months' sick leave. Capt. C. C. Cusick is on a thirty days' leave in the East. The lawn and shade trees in the officers' yards and around the parade are looking nice and green. Mr. Forrester from Denver held services and communion in the post hall last Sunday morning. There was a large attendance. We have had a very hot summer; temperature from 95 to 100 in the shade, and a hot wind some of the time. We are all anxious to know when Fort Lyon will be abandoned.

SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.

FORT DU CHESNE, UTAH.

THE following is the garrison: Major Frederick W. Bennett, 9th Cavalry, commanding.
Troop B, 9th Cavalry.—Capt. Byron Dawson (a.l.); 1st Lt. Geo. W. R. Burnett; 2d Lt. Harry G. Tawson (a.l.).
Troop E, 9th Cavalry.—Capt. Jerauld A. Olmstead; 1st Lt. F. Heers Taylor (d.s.); 2d Lt. Eugene F. Ladd.
Co. B, 21st Infantry.—Capt. Stephen P. Jocelyn (d.s.); 1st Lt. Willis Wittich; 2d Lt. Henry D. Styer (d.s.).
Co. F, 21st Infantry.—Capt. James A. Haughey (s.); 1st Lt. Jos. W. Duncan; 2d Lt. John S. Parke, Jr.
Co. I, 21st Infantry.—Capt. Wm. F. Spurgeon (d.s.); 1st Lt. Harry L. Bailey; 2d Lt. Lawrence J. Hearn. A. A. Q. M.
Co. K, 21st Infantry.—Capt. Geo. M. Downey (s.); 1st Lt. Chas. M. Truitt, A. C. S.; 2d Lt. Edw. W. McCaskey (a.l.).
Assistant Surgeon Robert B. Benham.
We have heretofore given the location of the post. The P. O. address is Ouray, and telegraph station Green River City, Wyo.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Bowie, for absence without leave and drunkenness, Gen. Miles says: "The Court found him guilty, but in view of the fact that the records show that the soldier has already served four months confinement in the guard house, does not adjudge any further punishment." The reviewing authority, Gen. N. A. Miles, thereupon says: "The court by omitting to impose sentence after proving the accused guilty transgressed its authority by exercising a function which is wholly and alone within the province of the reviewing authority. Courts-martial are appointed for the purpose of trying and determining cases according to the evidence, and their duty is to 'duly administer justice' without favor or prejudice to the accused. The well defined law governing military proceedings and of which the most inferior courts should take cognizance, require that some sentence must always follow conviction, and courts are strictly and specifically prohibited from omitting to award sentence for any reason whatever, and especially on account of even the unreasonably long confinement of the accused. It was the duty of the court in this case: 1. to determine the guilt or innocence of the accused, 2. to prescribe the punishment usual in offences of like nature; and then if there had been any mitigating or palliating circumstances involved, to recommend the accused to the mercy of the reviewing authority. (G. C. M. O. 41, D. Ariz., 1886.)

In the case tried for being asleep on post, Maj. Gen. Howard says: "There was great carelessness on the part of the accused in going into the sentry-box, in not challenging the sergeant on his approach to his post, and in parting with his rifle. Still, notwithstanding this evident and gross dereliction of duty, he may not have been actually asleep, and cannot be punished for other delinquencies not charged or specified. Therefore, giving the accused the benefit of the doubt, the findings and sentence are not approved. (G. C. M. O. 33, D. Cal., Aug. 21.)

COMMANDER HOFF, Lieut. R. T. Milligan, Comdr. F. J. Higginson, U. S. N., and wife were guests at the Aquidneck, Newport, R. I., this week.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Off Greenport, Long Island, Aug. 31. Ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 31.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. At Halifax, N. S., Sept. 3. To leave as soon as coaled. Ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 31.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert Boyd. At Greenport, L. I.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. On a cruise. Address, Greenport, L. I. Ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 31.

S. Atlantic Station—Captain E. E. Potter (in command temporarily).

Acting Rear Admiral D. L. Braine will shortly command this station.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At the New York Navy-yard. She will shortly be ordered to join the South Atlantic Station.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.), Capt. S. L. Breese (ordered). Arrived at Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 12. All well.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Arrived at Rio de Janeiro Aug. 14.

European Station—R.-Adm. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Arrived at Leghorn, July 28.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigbee. Was to remain in Phaleron Bay, near Athens, Greece, until about Aug. 1. Has been ordered to return to U. S.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comd. Geo. W. Coffin. At Southampton, England, August 11, 1886. Will leave the English channel by the middle of August or September for Genoa, touching on the Spanish coast and at Marseilles. Will be sent to the East for the winter, if no other vessel joins the squadron.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Left Callao, Peru, June 20, for Coquimbo. Was at Iquique, July 31.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. J. H. Gillis. Was at Callao July 31.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Sailed from New York, Aug. 16, for Pacific Station.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Callao July 31. Commander J. C. Watson has been ordered to command, and leaves New York per steamer of about Sept. 1.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Reported by cable from Melbourne, Aug. 20, to have sailed for Samoan Islands, to remain there during the session of Commission on Samoan affairs.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 3 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Juneau, Alaska, June 8. Was to go to Sitka about the middle of July for supplies.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Byron Wilson. At Callao, Peru, July 31. Has been ordered to proceed to San Francisco for repairs, touching en route at South and Central American ports.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. Sailed from New York, Aug. 14, for the Pacific Station.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Commodore Ralph Chandler has been ordered to command this station, and will leave San Francisco per steamer of Oct. 30.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. She will return to the U. S., and expects to reach San Francisco some time in September. Arrived at Hakodadi, July 21.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Sailed from New York, Aug. 12, for the Asiatic Station. Arrived at Lisbon, Portugal, Sept. 2, 1886.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Sailed from New York for the Asiatic Station Sept. 2, 1886.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. At Shanghai July 21—undergoing repairs.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Canton July 21.

OMAHA, 2d rate, f. s. a. s., 13 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable to the JOURNAL, at Shanghai, China, July 17.

OSISPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensy. Left Nagasaki, July 10, for Chemulpo, Corea. Has been ordered to return to New York by the middle of February, 1887.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. On her way from Chemulpo to Shanghai July 21.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Robert L. Phythian. Arrived at Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 2, 1886.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Address of Portsmouth and Saratoga, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Aug. 25, and after that date Newport, R. I.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane.

Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley. Sailed from Lisbon for Newport, R. I., Aug. 31.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. C. H. Davis. Sailed from Lisbon for Newport, R. I., Aug. 31.

On Special Service.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, Practice Ship of Naval Academy, Commander C. L. Huntington. Put out of commission at Annapolis Aug. 31.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr. Was at Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 26. Was to leave in a day or two.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, At Norfolk, Va. Undergoing repairs.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train assumed command Aug. 31. At Annapolis, Md. Assigned to Training Squadron.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. Arrived at Buffalo, Aug. 23, from Erie.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. At San Francisco.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. Schoolship. On her annual cruise. Was in Hempstead Bay, L. I., Aug. 16.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE books, models and papers pertaining to the Naval Advisory Board, shipped from the Navy Department to Chester, Pennsylvania, made a full car load.

ROUMANIA is making efforts to show her flag at sea. The training ship *Mirza*, with a crew of 108, of whom 50 are boys, after cruising in the Black Sea visited Russian and Turkish ports.

HELIOGRAPHS are to be supplied to several ships of the English Navy, and it is expected that they will come into general use in the Navy. The semaphore has already largely superseded bunting.

"FULL speed ahead, and helm hard-a-port," was the order given just in time to save the royal yacht *Victoria and Albert* from being run down by a large steamer one night, when she was en route to convey the King of Portugal to Flushing.

THE Naval Board of Inspection and Survey, consisting of Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, president, Capt. Robert F. Bradford, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor, Chief Engr. Philip Inch and Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, paid an official visit to the Portsmouth Navy-yard Saturday last.

THE Swedish journals are now discussing the merits of a new project submitted by the Engineer de Rothe to the Swedish and Danish Governments to unite the two countries by means of a submarine tunnel between Copenhagen and Malmo. De Rothe has presented the scheme in the name of a French company. He was for many years employed in the works of the Panama Canal.

WASHINGTON, says the *Critic*, is always flooded with "middles" each year when the practice course is completed at the Naval Academy, and as the cruise ended Saturday the complement is here, although a contingent of over 160 went West yesterday. There are no "middles" now officially in our Navy, but Naval cadets will always be "middles" to the old officers and their wives and daughters.

THE U. S. Navy has been content to look on while others have been adding to their strength. But at last the time has come for a forward movement, and as our American cousins never do things by halves, they have now ordered a new cruiser, which is to be "the most powerful in the world." This, we take it, is the first step towards the fulfillment of their long-standing promise to "lick creation."—*Admiralty Gazette*.

THE fine model of the *Nanica Kan*, made under the direction of Constructor Hichborn at the Washington Navy-yard, and which occupies a prominent place in the Secretary's office, attracts much attention. It is on a sufficiently generous scale, and withal is so complete in its details that even a landsman can but see the manifest design of the many new instruments and appliances which go to the making of a modern war ship.

THE American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac for 1889 is now ready for issue to scientific institutions and for sale, the first copies having been received at the Navy Department Aug. 30. It shows two total eclipses for the year, one Jan. 1 and the other Dec. 22. The path of totality of the first named covers San Francisco, while that of the other skirts the northeastern coast of South America and crosses the continent of Africa.

An effort is being made to secure an amendment of the order in reference to the reorganization of the Washington Navy-yard. The order issued by Secretary Whitney abolished a number of departments in the yard, including that of yards and docks. It is argued that the duties of the representatives of this bureau are simply to retain the custody and be responsible for the repair and care of the buildings and docks, and that ordnance employees could not be assigned to such work, and valuable property in the yard would fall into decay and deteriorate in every way.

THE third report from the Board on Auxiliary Cruisers is on the steamer *Saratoga*, of the New York and Cuba Steamship Line. She can be made available as an auxiliary cruiser of the first-class. She is 2,500 tons register, 320 feet long, and 38 1-3 feet beam and 31 feet depth of hold. Her hull is built of the best plate iron, triple riveted, and the angle-irons are unusually heavy. The *Saratoga* has six water-tight bulkheads and two complete iron decks. She has compound engines of 2,000 horse power, calculated to give her a speed of 15 knots, and can steam, with present and additional coal accommodations recommended, at full speed, about 40 days, or 13,675 knots; and a total distance, at 16 knots an hour, of 24,240 knots with all coal carried, or 101 days.

REAR ADMIRAL THOMAS O. SELFRIDGE went from San Francisco last week on the lighthouse steamer *Madrono* with his family to visit Commodore Belknap at the Mare Island Navy-yard.

THE Navy Department is making rapid progress in issuing requisitions for the payment of the Graham mileage claims appropriated for last session. Between four and five hundred, aggregating \$86,000, over half the amount appropriated, have already been settled, and the remainder are being disposed of at the rate of 50 per day. They will all be settled, as far as the Navy Department is concerned, before Sept. 15. The accounting officers are still receiving a few claims of this character, and are adjusting them as rapidly as they come in. They will have to be reported to Congress, however, before they can be paid.

THE annual examination of the torpedo class began Sept. 1 in the presence of a board of officers consisting of Comdr. Johnson and Sumner and Lieut. Comdr. Royal B. Bradford, the class having been under instruction three months. The board was received at the station by Capt. Sampson and his officers in uniform, and after making a tour of inspection went to work to perform the duties for which they were selected. About two-thirds of the members of the class will go to the War College after the examination for further instructions. Several members will remain at the station all winter and take the advanced course.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

Aug. 27.—Passed Assistant Surgeon G. C. Lippincott to duty at the Naval Academy, Oct. 1.

Aug. 28.—Medical Director Richard C. Dean as a member of the Naval Examining and Retiring Board at Washington, D. C., on Oct. 5.

Cadet Engineer Frank B. Dowst to the Saratoga, Sept. 2.—Chaplain Edward K. Ransom to the Naval Academy, Sept. 15.

Sept. 3.—Sailmaker Geo. T. Douglass to duty at office of Captain of New York Navy-yard.

P. A. Paymr. James E. Cann will relieve P. A. Paymr. J. W. Jordan at Key West, Fla., Oct. 1.

Paymr. E. N. Whitehouse to special temporary duty at the Navy Department.

Comdr. B. H. McCalla to temporary duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard.

Detached.

Aug. 27.—Ensign Thomas W. Ryan from the Ranger, Oct. 1, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon S. H. Dickson from the Naval Academy, Oct. 1, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Washington.

Assistant Engineer W. J. Baxter from the Saratoga and ordered to duty in the shipbuilding establishment of the Messrs. Napier at Glasgow, Scotland.

Aug. 28.—Rear Admiral John Lee Davis from the command of Asiatic Station, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home, reporting his arrival.

Commander Wm. B. Hoff and Lieutenant Richard T. Mulligan from duty at the Bureau of Navigation and ordered to special temporary duty on board the Tennessee.

Medical Director Edward Shippen from the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., and ordered to attend officers of the Navy and Marine Corps at Philadelphia, not otherwise provided with medical aid.

Medical Director Wm. T. Hord from duty as a member of the Examining and Retiring Boards at Washington on Oct. 5, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Aug. 31.—Lieutenant John W. Stewart from the Pinta and ordered to proceed home and await orders.

Lieutenant W. G. Hannum from the Coast Survey and granted four months' leave.

Surgeon John F. Bransford from the Iroquois, July 8, and ordered to Naval Hospital, New York, Sept. 10.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. H. H. Hall from the Naval Hospital, New York, Sept. 11, and ordered to duty at Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, per steamer, Sept. 21.

Ensign Charles P. Plunkett from the Atlanta and ordered to the Pinta.

Passed Assistant Engineer G. D. Strickland from the Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal., and ordered to the Coast Survey steamer Hassler.

Assistant Engineer E. T. Warburton from the Hassler and placed on waiting orders.

Mate Charles Wilson from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to duty at the Naval Station, New London, Conn.

Sept. 2.—Ensign Edward E. Capehart from the Galena and placed on waiting orders.

Chaplain A. A. McAllister from the Naval Academy, Sept. 15, and placed on waiting orders.

Sept. 3.—Asst. Payr. John S. Carpenter, from the Yantic, and ordered to settle accounts and await orders.

Asst. Paymr Thomas J. Cowie, as commissary on board the New Hampshire, and placed on waiting orders October 1.

Leave.

Granted Ensign Harry McLe. P. Huse for 23 days.

Retired.

Rear Admiral John H. Russell, from Aug. 27, 1886.

Revoked.

The order of Lieutenant W. McLean to the Jamestown and he will remain on duty on board the Vermont.

Resigned.

Cadet Engineer A. R. Bush to take effect from Aug. 31.

MARINE CORPS.

Aug. 28.—Captain Geo. C. Reid, present leave of absence extended until Sept. 10, 1886.

Aug. 31.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Broome granted leave of absence for 15 days upon the General Court-martial, of which he is a member, being dissolved.

Sept. 1.—1st Lieutenant Geo. R. Benson, detached from the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to the U. S. S. Jamestown, at Annapolis, Md.

SQUADRON REPORTS.

REAR-ADMIRAL S. R. FRANKLIN, commanding European station, under date of Aug. 18, informs the Navy Department that the *Pensacola* was at Syra, Greece, from July 1 to 13; at Phalerum, 13 to 21; at Zante, from 22 to 24; and at Leghorn, Italy, from 27 to 31. The *Quinn* was at Gravesend, England, from July 1 to 3; at Margate, 3 to 4; at Flushing, Holland, 4 to 5, and 19 to 25; at Antwerp, Belgium, 5 to 18; and at Cherbourg, France, 26 to 31. The *Kearsarge* at Rayukdore, Turkey, from July 1 to 3; at Constantinople, 3 to 9; at Prinkipo, Turkey, 9 to 10; at Syra, Greece, 12 to 13; at Phalerum, Greece, 13 to 31; and sailed Aug. 1 for a cruise on the coast of Syria.

Under date of July 21, Rear-Admiral John Lee Davis reports that the *Omaha* left Nagasaki, Japan, July 12 and arrived at Shanghai on the 15th. The *Ossipee* left Nagasaki July 10, and should have reached Chemulpo, Corea. The *Marion* is at Shanghai. The *Alert* left Yokohama for Hakodadi July 15 and arrived there July 21. The *Monocacy* is at Canton. The *Palos* should be on her way from Chemulpo to Shanghai. The health of the officers and men is good.

Comdr. Charles V. Gridley, commanding training squadron, reports the arrival of squadron at Horta, Fayal, July 25, twenty-one days from Newport, R. I.; all well. Pleasant weather was experienced with the exception of two days, on one of which, July 12, it was necessary to heave to for some hours in a gale from S. and W. Eight days of the passage the winds were very slight. On arrival the Portuguese flag was saluted with 21 guns, which salute was returned gun for gun. The U. S. Consul paid a visit to the ship, and was given the usual salute upon leaving. The Governor was called upon, and the call returned on the following day, and upon leaving was given the usual salute. The squadron was to leave for Lisbon on Aug. 2.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Aug. 29, 1886.

About eighty young men have received permission to enter the September examination at the Naval Academy, which begins next Wednesday. Among the applicants will be some who failed at a former trial and have been fortunate enough to receive a reappointment. It is expected there will be two Japanese students to enter the Academy this year.

Three Japanese students have already completed a full four years' course at the Naval Academy, and two others a part of a course. Several who had entered resigned on account of ill-health and for other reasons after remaining a year or so at the institution. Zunzo Matsumura was the first Japanese to graduate, completing a successful course in 1873. Goro Kunitomo and Koro Katz left the Academy during the term of 1876-77, and Tazuka Serrata and Sotokichi Uriu finished a four-year term in 1877. Some of the Japanese students showed talent, and kept up with their studies quite well.

The practice ship *Constellation*, Commander C. L. Huntington commanding, and *Jamestown*, Commander Horace Elmer, returned to the Naval Academy, Aug. 27, after a cruise of two months and eleven days. The *Jamestown* was the first to arrive, though both vessels were in company somewhat before. The *Constellation* came in later, accompanied by the Government steamers *Phlox* and *Standish*, and anchored in the Severn near the *Jamestown*. The *Constellation* went out of commission Tuesday, and the *Jamestown* will return to the Training Squadron after receiving repairs at Norfolk. The officers will then be detached and ordered to duty elsewhere, and the cadets, except the volunteers who entered the Academy last May, will go on leave for a month. A dozen cadets, who were unsuccessful in their studies at the annual examination, including six first class men, will report three days earlier for re-examination. The cadets, who were allowed to go ashore Aug. 27, were pretty well bronzed by the sun. The unfortunate accident by which Cadet Schley was killed by falling from the rigging of the *Constellation* and the drowning of three others has a gloom over the entire corps. But for this mishap the voyage would have been most pleasant.

A private letter received from a person on board the *Tennessee* reports the loss of one of the crew, who fell overboard on the morning of Aug. 23, near Gardner's Island. The *Tennessee* passed through a severe gale on Wednesday, which lasted until four o'clock Thursday morning. Furore services were held for the drowned man Thursday, though his body was not recovered.

Naval Cadet David W. Taylor, of Virginia, who graduated at the Naval Academy in 1885 at the head of his class, is reported to have won the highest honors at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, England, where he has been undergoing instruction since June 28, 1885. Cadet Taylor was for several years one of the most distinguished students of Randolph Macon College, and is a brother of Mr. Henry Taylor, Jr., a prominent lawyer of Richmond.

Naval Academy cadets who returned from the practice cruise Friday left Annapolis to-day by special train for a month's vacation.

The following have been announced as cadet officers for the battalion at the United States Naval Academy for the next academic year:

Cadet Lieutenant-Commander.—F. W. Hibbs.

Cadet Lieutenants.—Elliot Snow, Benton C. Decker, B. W. Wells, and Edward H. Durell.

Cadet Masters.—Walter S. Burke, L. C. Bertolette, Henry F. Bryan and Henry L. Peckham.

Cadet Ensigns.—William G. McMillan, George W. Logan, Edward Moser, Guy H. Burrage and Henry A. Allen.

Petty Officers.—First Class—Robert Stoker; Benjamin W. Stearns, T. Washington, Newton A. McCully, J. Drew T. Long, A. H. Seales, F. M. Russell, C. Churchill, S. P. Edmonds, R. H. Jackson, Victor Blue and H. L. Draper.

Second Class.—Frank Marble, W. N. Vansant, A. H. Robertson, D. W. Beswick, C. A. Ingate, C. B. Brittain, W. M. Crose, H. K. Benham, C. D. Wilbur, D. J. Anderson and H. O. Stickney.

A cadet adjutant is to be selected hereafter; also a new commanding officer in place of Ensign Fullam, ordered on sea duty.

LIEUT. SCHUETZE HOMEWARD BOUND.

The *Siberian Gazette*, published in the city of Tomsk, Western Siberia, gives the following particulars with regard to Lieut. Schuetze's journey to the mouth of the Lena River, with gifts and rewards for the officials and natives who aided the survivors of the Arctic exploring steamer *Jeannette*.

"Lieut. Schuetze having discharged the duty laid upon him is now on his way home. He visited all the natives living at or near the mouths of the Lena and the Olenek, made a journey eastward as far as the river Indigirka, in order to give a reward to the Chuchki who brought the news of the burning of the *Rodgers*, and then visited the town of Vilusk to see Mr. Kocharofski, formerly Ispravnik, at Kolyansk, to whom the survivors of the *Jeannette* were also indebted.

"In the course of his travels Lieut. Schuetze made an interesting collection, consisting of specimens of Tongoose dress, weapons, domestic tools and utensils, and models of vehicles; and not less interesting

will be found his personal observations upon the natives who live along the northern banks of the Lena and the Arctic Ocean.

"The quantity and the value of the rewards so carefully distributed by Lieut. Schuetze are unusual in our country. To the two Ispravniks (of Verkhojansk and Kolyansk) he brought watches and gold medals. Among the other beneficiaries—principally natives—he distributed eight gold and twelve silver medals, with the inscription "For Courage and Humanity;" thirteen very valuable guns; twelve hundred roubles in money, and about four thousand roubles' worth of merchandise of various sorts, such as tea, tobacco, wearing apparel, dishes, ornaments, etc. The total number of persons who received rewards was 172. The late Gov. Chernyshev, of Yakutsk, did not live to receive the sword which was destined for him."

REVENUE MARINE.

THE Acting Secretary of the Treasury Aug. 26 received a report from Captain Abbey, commanding the revenue steamer *Corwin*, dated Ounalska, July 24. The vessel made an extensive cruise in the vicinity of St. Matthew Island, St. George Island and Atka Island, returning to Ounalska July 17. Only four vessels were seen by the *Corwin*—the schooners *Vanderbilt*, *Sierra*, *San Diego* and the *City of San Diego*. All were engaged in taking fur seals. No cause was found for seizing the *Vanderbilt*. She had some sealskins in salt, but the master claimed to have taken them in the Pacific Ocean. The masters of the *Sierra* and *City of San Diego* told similar tales. Neither vessel could be secured for lack of evidence, but as neither had permits for the breech-loading arms with which they were amply supplied, Captain Abbey seized the arms and ammunition. The *San Diego* was boarded July 17, about four miles from Ounalska, by Lieut. Cantwell, to whom the master admitted he had been sealing and that he then had sealskins on board which were taken in those waters. The crew also made the same admission. Captain Abbey seized the vessel for violation of Section 1956, Revised Statutes, and of Executive Order of July 3, 1875, and took her into Ounalska harbor. There the master became more reticent and Captain Abbey says he tried to arrange a story about having caught his seals off the Siberian coast. An examination of his cargo revealed 874 skins, of which 174 had been clubbed and not shot, which fact, Capt. Abbey says, proves conclusively that the crew must have landed to get them.

In a second report, dated August 7, Captain Abbey says: "On Sunday, August 1, 1886, while cruising about 65 miles southeast of St. George Island, the British schooners *Thornton* and *Caroline* were found with boats down engaged in killing fur seal. As each boat was taken in the act, and had freshly killed seals on board, the schooners were seized for violation of Section 1956, Revised Statutes, and taken in tow for Ounalska harbor. At 5 A. M. on August 20 the British schooner *Onward* was spoken at a point about 120 miles southeast of St. George Island, and as the master reported that he was sealing and had taken about 400 skins in the waters near where I found him, I caused the seizure of the vessel for violation of the Section 1956, and took her in tow also.

"As each of these vessels had from eight to ten breech-loading guns and ammunition for the same without permit, as provided by law, I seized them for violation of Executive Order of July 3, 1875, and proceeded toward Ounalska, reaching that port on the night of August 2, 1886, where I anchored and secured the seized vessels, taking the arms and ammunition on board for safety and safe keeping. I have now four schooners and 60 prisoners, with over 2,000 sealskins, and some other property, upon my hands."

The U. S. revenue cutter *U. S. Grant* came to anchor in the offing, Newport, R. I., on Thursday of last week, and the commander came ashore and went to the Watch Hill House and called upon Secretary Manning. The latter subsequently went aboard the vessel, and the anchor was weighed and the vessel steamed to the eastward. As the distinguished visitor boarded the vessel the regulation salute was fired.

The United States revenue cutter *Louis McLane*, Capt. A. A. Fengar, commanding, arrived at Baltimore, Aug. 31, from Galveston, stopping at Key West and Charleston on route. Capt. Fengar's staff consists of 1st Lieut. Thomas S. Smyth, an executive officer; 3d Lieut. Percy W. Thompson, Chief Clerk; Geo. C. Croswater, 2d Assistant; Daniel T. Crose and H. Boyd, Pilot P. H. Peterson. The crew number 32 men. The *McLane* will be put out of commission, and her officers, crew, stores and armament transferred to the steamer *William H. Crawford*, recently rebuilt at Master's shipyard. The *Crawford* will then proceed to Key West and take the place of the steamer *John A. Dix*, which has been transferred to the Galveston station. The *McLane* during the war was named the *Delaware*, and it was upon her that Vice-Admiral S. C. Rowan won his laurels, fighting her in the North Carolina sounds. When she was transferred to the revenue service she was named after Secretary of the Treasury Louis McLane, father of the present Minister to France and of Mr. Louis McLane, of Baltimore.

An application was received at the Treasury Department, Thursday morning, from the mayor of Wilmington, N. C., for transportation of a relief committee from Wilmington to Charleston. The revenue cutter *Coffey* was immediately placed at the disposal of the committee. Gen. Drum, Acting Secretary of War, has directed that tents be sent to Charleston to shelter the homeless people, and as railroad communications are interrupted, the revenue cutters will transport the tents to the distressed city.

2d Asst. Engr. W. C. Myers, assigned to steamer Boutwell, at Savannah, Ga.

The revenue steamer *McLane* has arrived at Baltimore from Galveston, Texas.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

W. H. Brownson, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Insp'r. Lt. J. F. Moser, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office. Lt. Geo. H. Peters, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

Steamer A. D. Bache, Lieut. J. M. Hawley, U. S. N., commanding. Address Cutler, Maine.

Steamer G. S. Blake, Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., comdg. Address Leves, Del.

Schooner Eagle, Lieut. Chas. P. Perkins, U. S. N., comdg. Address Station L, New York City.

Schooner Earnest, Lieut. C. T. Forse, U. S. N. Address Tuallip, Snowbomish, Wash. Ter.

Steamer Gedney, Lieut. F. H. Crosby, U. S. N., comdg. Address Port Jefferson, L. I. N. Y.

Steamer Hassler, Lieut. David Peacock, U. S. N., comdg. Address Box 2402, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer McArthur, Lieut. J. M. Helm, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer Patterson, Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer Endeavor, Lieut. G. C. Hannus, U. S. N., comdg. Address Bath Beach, New York.

Schooner Scoresby, Lieut. Francis Winslow, U. S. N., commanding. Address New Berne, N. C.

Steamer Arago, Lt. F. S. Carter, U. S. N., comdg. Address Cold Spring Harbor, New York.

Schooner Palmyra, Lieut. D. D. V. Stuart, comdg. Address Mamaroneck, N. Y.

FISH COMMISSION.

The *Albatross*, Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, comdg. At Wood's Holl.

The *Fish Hawk*, Ensign Louis W. Piepmeyer, comdg. At St. Jerome, Md.

The *Lookout*, Mate Jas. A. Smith, comdg. At Wood's Holl.

The *Grampus*, J. W. Collins commanding, in Canadian waters.

PAYMASTER L. G. Boggs, U. S. N., registered at the Albemarle Hotel, New York, on Thursday.

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Rev. GEO. G. MULLINS, Chaplain U. S. A.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1886.

Office, No. 240 Broadway New York.

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the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will
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Remittances should be made by express, or post-office
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Subscriptions, \$6 a year, and pro rata for a less period. In
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Postage within the United States prepaid. Foreign post-
age, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription
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ity for changing the address of the paper. Both the old and
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we may give the matter our immediate attention.

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ARMYNAVY.

CORRUGATED BOILER FURNACES.

AN illustration of the truth of the axiom, "that
inventors are often born too early, and die too soon,
to realize the value of their inventions," is furnished
by the case of the inventor of what is known as the
"Corrugated Boiler Furnace," an appliance now so
extensively used throughout England, and examples
of which can be seen in the boilers of many of the
foreign steamers which visit this country. It is of
interest to know that the boiler furnace at present
so much in vogue, and which is put upon the mar-
ket as the production of one of the largest wrought
iron and steel plate manipulating establishments of
England, is an *American invention*, and was
patented by the late RICHARD MONTGOMERY (a resi-
dent of New York City) more than a quarter of a
century ago. Mr. MONTGOMERY, whose demise was
recorded a decade since, spent much of his time in
endeavoring to convince the marine engine and
boiler builders of America that the true way to pro-
duce a boiler furnace was to weld-up a wrought iron
cylinder, and corrugate the same at right angles to
its axis; but the difficulty presented itself, that no
one seemed to possess the art of welding plate iron
to such a perfect degree that a wrought tube or
furnace cylinder, of sufficient dimensions, could be
produced. It was consequently reserved for the
artisans of England, in later years, to accomplish
what Mr. MONTGOMERY so strenuously insisted could
be done by American mechanics, but which he
failed to live long enough to see worked out and
brought into practical service. Many of the senior
chief engineers of our Navy, who, during and pre-
vious to the late war, were detailed to superintend
the construction of marine machinery, will doubt-
less remember with what persistent vigor Mr. MONT-
GOMERY presented his claims to the Navy Depart-
ment, and to the various establishments doing work
for the same. How in season and out of season he
exhibited his models for Corrugated Furnaces, and

models of tubes not corrugated, and how he would
stand his weight upon the former, to prove their col-
lapsing resistance, while the latter would almost
yield to the pressure of his hand. So earnest was
he in pressing his demands upon engineers to be
heard in support of his inventions that he fairly
gained the reputation of a "crank." But time,
which levels all things, has at last proved the
correctness of his schemes, and, if he realized no
monetary equivalent for his studies, he left recorded
the fact that he was the inventor of the Corrugated
Boiler Furnace, as it now obtains; and his name is
entitled to and should receive the credit due there-
for, in substantiation whereof there exists at the
Patent Office of the United States ample proof.
The fact that the invention referred to is an Ameri-
can achievement is of greater significance when we
remember that by the last Congress appropriations
were made for the building of several naval vessels,
all of which are to be supplied with corrugated
cylindrical furnaces, and that by the terms of the
act these must be of American manufacture. It is
as true to-day as it ever was that when a special
want is made known American engineering skill
and the mechanical resources of the country are
found equal to the occasion.

ADMIRAL SIMPSON, in his article in *Harper's Mag-
azine*, referred to last week, and Naval Constructor
HICHBORN, in his report, present a picture of Con-
gressional neglect, in the matter of docking facili-
ties, in humiliating contrast with the efficient policy
of England. Even her distant colony of Australia
is provided with docking facilities about equal to
those furnished at the Navy-yard connected with
our principal seaport. With the single exception
of the nearly completed stone dock at the Mare Is-
land Navy-yard, California, we have not a dock of
greater length than that at Boston, 379 feet by 60,
an extreme depth of water at the entrance of 25
feet accommodating a ship 354 feet long.

Turning now to the English dock yards we are
told that the total value of the yards at Chatham,
Sheerness, Portsmouth, Devonport and Keyham,
and Pembroke was returned on March 31, 1884, at
\$63,684,570. . . . To this should be added
timber and the outfit of vessels amounting to about
\$12,000,000, making a grand total of \$75,000,000
represented in the dock-yards alone. These dock-
yards employ about 18,000 men.

The dock yard at Portsmouth now contains not
less than 115 acres, and when completed it will be
the most capacious of all, and will comprise three
floating basins, a large dry dock, two floating basin
docks, and a tidal basin, having an opening towards
the harbor of 300 feet, and a main depth of 30 feet.
The locks at the head of this basin with 28 feet of
water, are fine docks in themselves, with a capacity
equal to the largest iron-clad. They lead to the re-
pairing basin, an excavation containing 22 acres,
and carrying 35 feet of water. Leading out from
this repairing basin will be four dry docks each with
a depth of 30 feet of water. This yard then, besides
being the centre of immense naval industries, con-
tains no less than 15 dry docks and 5 building slips.
The English Naval authorities, not content with hav-
ing brought this branch of the service to a high state
of perfection, are continually working out greater
and more important changes, so that as fast as the
types of ships change and advance, the dock-yard
system shall be found fully competent to answer
any demands made upon it.

THE new cruiser *Atlanta* will be ready for sea
about September 15 and will shortly afterward start
on a week's trial trip at sea, going in the di-
rection of the Gulf Coast without making any port.
The purpose is to test the vessel to her full capacity,
and with that end in view the best fuel and well
trained firemen will be procured. Engineer-in-
Chief LORING will be on board to supervise the en-
gines and machinery. The Naval Advisory Board
may also be invited to make the trip. The vessel is
to undergo a trip similar to that of the *Dolphin*.
If a storm can be found it is not the intention to
avoid it and her performance in both light and heavy
seas is to be carefully noted. Nothing has yet been
determined as to the *Atlanta's* station after the
trial trip is completed, but she will, of course, re-
main on the home station until her battery is placed

aboard. Her guns are finished but have still to undergo the statutory test before they are placed on board, and two or three months will have elapsed before that is done.

THE Lieutenant General has before him the papers connected with the details of captains of light batteries for the four years, beginning Jan. 1 next, and the selections will therefore likely be made at an early date. Six details are to be made, the tour of duty of the following expiring upon the date mentioned: Captain Taylor, of the 1st Artillery; Captains Warner and Lancaster, of the 3d; Captain Smith, of the 4th; Captains Rawles and Randolph, of the 5th. The probabilities are that the successors to these officers will be Captain McCrea, of the 1st; Captains Turnbull and Barstow, of the 3d; Captain Rodney, of the 4th, and Captains Kinzie and Brinckle of the 5th. These officers are the next on the list of their respective regiments for this duty, and the understanding is that General Sheridan is not inclined to allow any one to escape his turn.

COLONEL CHARLES S. STEWART, Corps of Engineers, has made application to be placed upon the retired list, under the forty years' service act, on September 16. The law being mandatory after application is once made, his retirement will be ordered from that date. Colonel CHARLES E. BLUNT, who stands next in rank, will be retired in February next. Colonel JAMES C. DUANE will then be the ranking officer of the corps, and this added to his record and strong backing by personal and intimate friends of the President, would seem to assure his appointment as Chief of Engineers. Members of the Engineer Corps in Washington all agree that he is the coming man, and with that belief prevailing it is not known that anybody else is urged for appointment.

THE French Minister of War has appointed a mixed committee to consider all questions relating to aerial navigation. It will be composed as follows: President—the Chief of the General Staff; members—Lieut.-Colonel PEIGNÉ, Captain PENEL, Captain HALPEN, Captain RENARD, chief of the aeronautic establishment at Chalais; M. GASTON TISSANDIER, editor of *La Nature*, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor; Secretary—Captain BRALET, of the General Staff.

COMMODORE BANCROFT GHERARDI will not relieve Commodore Chandler, in command of the New York Navy-yard until October 15 next. Commodore Chandler will sail in the steamer of October 30 from San Francisco to relieve Admiral Davis, in command of the Asiatic Station.

THE Japanese Commission of military and naval officers, which has been inspecting the ordnance resources of the Atlantic coast, sails for Liverpool Saturday of this week by the *Aurania*. Since the Commission commenced its tour of investigation on the 16th of August, under the charge of Lieutenant Seaton Schroeder, of the Intelligence Bureau, detailed for the purpose by the Navy Department, it has visited the following places and objects of interest: The Naval Academy and Ordnance Proving Grounds at Annapolis; Du Pont Powder Works, Wilmington, Del.; shipyards of John Roach and Sons and William Cramp's Sons at Chester and Philadelphia, Penn., respectively; Torpedo Station and Training School at Newport, R. I.; South Boston Iron Works; Watertown Arsenal and Springfield Armory, Mass.; the works of the Pratt and Whitney Co. and the Colt Arms Co., at Hartford, Conn.; the Brooklyn Navy-yard, Governor's Island, Willet's Point, College Point and Sandy Hook, New York Harbor. At Willet's Point, on Wednesday, the Commission had an opportunity to study probably the highest development of ground torpedo-defence in the world and witness experimental trials of the Simms-Edison mobile torpedo, and at College Point an interesting exhibition of the Patrick torpedo was given for its benefit. On Thursday, General Count Saigo, with his staff, Capt. Shibayama, Lieutenants Funaki, Saito, Hidaka, Yoshii, Chief Engr. of Artillery Harada and Paymr. Katoka, made their concluding visit, the objective being Ft. Lafayette and the Ordnance Proving Grounds at Sandy Hook. At Fort Lafayette they were received by Lieut. Zalinski and passed more than hour in a very careful inspection of the several models of the dynamite gun; the 8-inch gun, which unfortunately could not be fired owing to alteration in progress, particularly

interesting the artillerists of the party. At the Sandy Hook officers' quarters a very handsome reception was tendered the Commission by the members of the Ordnance Advisory Board, Colonel McAllister, Major Mordecai and Captains Shaler and Whipple. The visitors reached the firing grounds fortunately during a firing trial of the new 8-inch. The firing was made for the purpose of determining the superior adaptability of broad or narrow bands to the projectiles. Four shots were fired at the farther target, 3,000 yards distant, and great accuracy secured, the elevation being but 2.3-10 degrees, with the usual charge of 100 lbs., Du Pont's cocoa powder and a projectile of 236 lbs. Experiments thus far indicate the superiority of broad bands for accuracy. The Powlett Pneumatic Gun-carriage and Pneumatic Gun-loader, upon which the 54-ton cast iron rifle, now resting from its endurance trial after its 137th shot, has been mounted, was the object at Sandy Hook which excited the larger and most sustained interest of the Commission. As the gun is not to be fired until the question of steel-lining is settled, a firing exhibition was of course impossible. Under the direction of Mr. C. E. Creecy, president of the Pneumatic Gun-Carriage Company, however, the operation of the invention was shown in all its details, the gun being run in and out of battery, elevated and depressed, and the carriage traversed backward and forward. The celerity and ease with which these movements were executed by the will and strength of simply one individual operator very palpably impressed Count Saigo and his chief of artillery, Harada.

The Powlett carriage is the invention of Captain James A. Powlett, who, though a native American, has had a large experience in the English ordnance works. The carriage at Sandy Hook, after exhaustive trial, was accepted by the War Department last January. It was built at the South Boston Iron Works, and is apparently the type, with improvements now being patented, of the future equipment of heavy guns.

THE *Engineer* gives an account of supplementary trials at Spezia to test the projectiles used in the previous trial of shields. The programme consisted of two kinds of test. (1) Krupp 15 cm. projectiles (5.9 in.) should be fired taken from a batch whose excellence had been established in the recent competition at Muggiano. This had been suggested by M. Otto Budde, Krupp's representative. If these projectiles should break up in the same way as those already fired from the 100-ton gun, the natural inference would be that there was no ground for supposing that the large projectiles were inferior in quality; at all events, the fact of their breaking up affords no such ground. The *Engineer* says: "The object of this programme may be said to have been attained, as far as the chief practical bearing of it for Italy is concerned. Clearly all steel hitherto known must be expected to fly in pieces against chilled iron, whether the projectile be large or small. The St. Chamond projectile, however, did not strike in such a way as to admit of a comparison of its effect with that of any of Krupp's projectiles. The comparatively small effect produced by the French shot, when striking exactly on the most injured spot in the shield, speaks well for the resisting powers of the latter, even when much cracked. We have no conclusions to add to those expressed on the April experiments. We would only emphasize what we then said on the desirability of firing at Grison's armor in this country."

FRANK R. SHERWIN, in a letter from Chihuahua to the *New York Tribune*, says: "I have resided in this city for nearly a year past and have been in communication with Americans doing business in all parts of this State, and I have yet to learn of any American citizen suffering any hardship whatever in Mexican courts or at the hands of Mexican citizens; and I assert positively that the lives and property of American citizens residing in this State are quite as safe as in Texas, New Mexico, and Colorado. As to the degree of order maintained by municipal governments, the towns in this State will compare favorably with towns of the same size in any of our Western States. I have never been among a more kindly, hospitable people; they are emphatically good neighbors, entitled to our respect and sympathetic friendship, and it is to be hoped that they will believe that the real sentiment of the people of the United States towards the Mexican Government and people was voiced by General Grant. Nevertheless the hostile and slanderous utterances now reaching them from so many sources in the United States will rankle deeply in the hearts of this proud and sensitive people, and will tend to retard the growth of commercial relations between the two countries to the great detriment of both."

CAPTAIN SICARD, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, is spending a month's vacation in western New York, and Chief Clerk Thad. K. Sailor is in charge of the bureau in his absence. The bureau

has prepared the advertisements inviting American torpedo inventors to come forward with their inventions, and they will be issued the early part of next week. The board to conduct the experiments will then receive their instructions from Captain Sicard. No further steps will be taken toward converting the Washington Navy-yard into a gun foundry until Secretary Whitney and Captain Sicard have both returned. A defect having been found in one of the unfinished 6-in. guns at the Navy-yard, one of the New York papers has seen fit to abuse the Ordnance Bureau for it, but in its attempt to create a sensation has ignominiously failed. All during the construction of the guns they are carefully examined for defects, and there is nothing startling in the discovery of one. This gun had not been examined and pronounced perfect. It was upon its examination that the defect was discovered. It involves no loss to the Government, as the manufacturers of the steel are responsible for it. Moreover, the defect does not involve the rejection of the whole gun.

THE *Portland Oregonian* thus moralizes: "The fact that the great and wealthy city of New York 'passes the hat' to build her Grant monument is significant of a state of public sentiment that means Venice; means a great nation, sure to get rich; sure to be at peace and yet sure to become corrupt and finally go the devil through the loss of manly, patriotic pride and gallant citizenship. In the ordinary affairs of life one acute Yankee pedler mind is worth more for service to his time than forty poetic souls, but when the storms and strifes of politics split States, and we are where steel and not gold will get us honorably and honestly out, and the word is war, then it is that the sentiment side of human nature that poets and thinkers feed steps to the front and leads where the pure pedler nature dare not clear the way."

It has leaked out, says the *San Francisco Examiner*, that during the recent Grand Encampment Dr. J. C. Tucker, of Oakland, was expelled from the Grand Army of the Republic on the ground that he never was a soldier. At the Grand Encampment in Portland, Me., last year he was elected Surgeon-General. This started somebody to searching his military record, when it was discovered that Dr. Tucker had none. Becoming aware of this discovery, Dr. Tucker, a few weeks before the recent Grand Encampment, sent in his resignation as Surgeon-General and also as a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. It was decided that as he had never been entitled to membership in the Grand Army his resignation could not be accepted. He was accordingly expelled.

THE *London Army and Navy Gazette* says: "The United States Congress has appropriated the sum of \$350,000 for the construction of a dynamite gunboat. The company, of which Lieutenant Zalinski, of the U. S. Artillery, is the inventive genius, have received the order for its construction; but the money will only be paid to it should certain defined results be accomplished. Meanwhile, Lieutenant Zalinski continues to make good practice with his pneumatic dynamite gun, and should the development of his ideas in this direction attain anything like the success he claims they will, we may see ere long another factor introduced into the consideration of naval tactics which, rivaling the torpedo and the ram, may revolutionize gun warfare altogether."

A NOTABLE gathering was that which took place in the Baltimore and Potomac station, Washington, D. C., three years ago this month, on Friday, the 23d of September, 1883. While the train waited for the embarkation of the well-remembered funeral party accompanying the remains of President Garfield to Cleveland, and just before the coffin containing his remains was placed in the car destined to receive it, there stood, as closely arranged as the situation permitted, three Presidents of the United States, Grant, Hayes, and Arthur, while in their midst lay the body of a fourth, Garfield. Four Presidents in a group!

SUPERINTENDENT KIMBALL, of the Life-Saving Bureau, has received a letter from Admiral Ward, of the British Navy, and for many years connected with the Royal National Lifeboat Institution of Great Britain, in which he says that the American service shows by far the most complete record of life-saving work. Information has also been received showing that the Spanish Government has adopted the gun invented by Captain David A. Lyle, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., and used in the service of this country, for throwing lines over wrecked vessels.

IRVING M. SCOTT, President of the Union Iron Works at San Francisco, has been at the East for some weeks past. M. Scott is much interested in the reconstruction of the Navy, representing, as he does, one of the distinctive industries of the Pa-

cific Coast. There is in fact no better equipped establishment in plant, locality and general resource for shipbuilding at the East than his, and his views are exceptionally broad and progressive. It will be remembered that his letter to Secretary Whitney, regarding the purchase of the *Nantua Kan*, was marked by a unique independence of expression, presuming so far even as to suggest the possibility of improvements being made in several details of Armstrong and Co.'s design and production. Mr. Scott is understood to be a lineal descendant of the celebrated Col. Scott, at sight of whose rifle barrel the coon came down from the tree without debate.

The following is the complete recruiting detail for the two years beginning Oct. 1, 1886: *Cavalry*—1st, Capt. James Jackson; 3d, Lieut. G. K. Hunter, 219 West 4th street, Cincinnati, O.; 5th, Lieut. H. W. Wheeler, 56 West street, New York; 7th, Lieut. H. L. Scott; 9th, Capt. J. S. Loud. *Infantry*—1st, Lieut. J. J. O'Connell; 3d, Capt. Chas. Hobart; 5th, Lieut. Geo. P. Borden; 7th, Lieut. F. M. H. Kendrick; 9th, Lieut. James Reagan; 11th, Capt. George L. Lott, David's Island, N. Y.; 13th, Lieut. S. S. Mumford; 15th, Lieut. Geo. H. Kinzie; 17th, Capt. F. D. Garretty; 19th, Lieut. Chas. A. Vernou; 21st, Capt. Evan Miles; 23d, Lieut. Charles H. Heyl; 25th, Capt. Chas. F. Robe.

CADET ARTHUR JOHNSON, one of this year's West Point graduates, who was tried by Court-martial for striking another cadet and sentenced to be confined to the limits of the post until August 28, has been commissioned a 2d Lieutenant in the 11th Infantry, vice Irvine, promoted, his commission dating from August 28. It was on the same date last year that Cadet Lorenzo J. Davidson, now 2d Lieutenant of the 7th Cavalry, who was also under sentence at time of graduation, received his commission.

COLONEL KOMAROF, editor of the *St. Petersburg Soleil*, has published in that journal a statement that a Prussian spy has been arrested at Smolensk. Col. Komarof adds that he is convinced that German officers are at this moment studying the line of Napoleon's march to Moscow. Perhaps it may be equally profitable to consider the line of his march back.

THE officers of our naval vessels in Canadian waters are doing good service by furnishing reliable information from that scene of disturbance, and correcting some of the erroneous reports concerning the action of the Canadian authorities.

ADVERTISEMENTS for five new vessels of war will be issued on September 4. Printed specifications are now ready for bidders, and bids are to be submitted within sixty days.

GEN. HAZEN ON GEN. HANCOCK.

THE *San Antonio Express* in reply to Gen. Hazen's denial that he libelled Gen. Hancock in his pamphlet, quotes the following from p. 76, the one referred to by Gen. Hazen:

In his attempt to justify his conduct, the officer was permitted to offer up the stand, stale camp gossip and tattle of the war referring to me, which had no foundation in fact, nor did anyone pretend it had. It was offered merely as his reasons for repeating the tales, that the court might excuse him, but it was printed in the newspapers, which were regulated by his counsel, and went to the world as facts. The counsel of the officer was a confidential friend of the president of the court, and conducted his campaign afterwards, when he became a presidential candidate. He had special facilities for guiding the city press of New York, where he lived and was well-known, and where the trial was held, and he placed the correspondent of the *New York Times* at his table in court, who made up each day, under his direction, an account of the trial and published it, that was in many respects untrue and in every way unfair to me, and that paper has kept up and been foremost in these assaults on me since. And while for a week the officer was permitted to offer, and his counsel to print this tattle in justification, my perfect contradiction of it only required a few hours, which, while satisfactory to the court, had little effect in correcting the public. The newspapers that tried me then have been trying me ever since, and whenever they have had the least opportunity to do anything unfriendly, these papers have done it. It is my wish that this trial should put an end to these assaults, but the court would not permit me to prove malice, and the reviewing officer said to me, we cannot afford to lose ——— out of the Army, and this seemed to be the keynote to the court's action. Law, equity and discipline were disregarded, which has encouraged these attacks.

THE ESMOND AND MCGUIRE CASES.

In its decision of June 16, 1886, the General Term of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia reversed the order of the inferior court, discharging from the custody of the U. S. military authorities Frank A. Esmond and James McGuire, late privates, Battery E, 3d Artillery, who were tried by court-martial at Washington Barracks for larceny, convicted and sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary. The prisoners had been previously tried and acquitted on the same charge before the civil authorities of the District, and the decision of the Supreme Court settles the point that the judgment of a court-martial is conclusive upon all matters over which it has power to adjudicate, and that the civil courts have no jurisdiction through a writ of habeas corpus to consider any question, but the jurisdiction of the court-martial and the validity of the sentences. Mr. Justice James, in delivering the opinion of the court, said: "It is clear, on principle, that these tribunals (court-martial) have power to adjudicate conclusively whatsoever they have power to adjudicate at all. This general principle, applicable to all courts of final jurisdiction, has been applied by the Supreme Court of the United States to the judgments of courts-martial." The prisoners will therefore have to be sent back to the Albany Penitentiary to serve out their respective sentences.

OUR SOLDIERS IN THE NORTHWEST.

"HARPER'S WEEKLY" for September 4th has a second article on Our Soldiers in the Northwest, with two illustrations, by Frederic Remington; one a full-page frontispiece, representing a cavalryman abandoning his worn-out horse on the trail, carrying off the saddle-bags on his shoulders; the other represents the order "saddle up," which is thus described: "When Gen. Miles's cavalry in the long campaign against the Apaches in the Southwest has chased the Indians to their own ground, the pitching of the camp is a very simple performance. Whenever a resting place for the night is selected, the soldiers dismount and unsaddle their horses. This done, they are in camp. There is little labor, and no ceremony. A roaring camp fire is a luxury they cannot now enjoy. They rest ready at any moment to be aroused. As soon as the first clear light of the morning comes and the horses are brought up from the grazing ground of the night, instead of the trumpet of the usual cavalry camp the simple order is heard, 'Catch your horses.' When they are picketed, the troopers eat their breakfast, fill their canteens, and supply their saddle-bags with rations from the pack, for they do not know what may happen before they make another halt. Anything is to be looked for except a fair fight, and when a day's march in the mountains is begun with a warm trail of a band of Apaches, the long safe marches on the plain seem as great a holiday as life in barracks seemed when they were on the plain. The packers load the mules with the scant impedimenta of the little Army, and readiness to begin the march is announced in the non-military phrase, 'All right, sarge.' The command to 'saddle up' is given in a more soldierly fashion, and every rough cavalryman spreads the blanket on his horse as tenderly as a mother covers a sleeping baby, for besides affection for the animal the soldier has another reason for tenderness—the fear of punishment and the loss of the respect of his comrades. And then the march begins. The scouts lead the way, following the trail with infinite patience and wonderful skill. They read every hoof-print and the position of every twig by the way with an accuracy that an Egyptologist might envy in his sign-reading. Across a valley the horse-tracks show that the enemy made good speed, and their freshness after the wind of the preceding morning tells that they travelled there in the afternoon. So long as the trail is plain the troopers make as good speed as they dare through the burning sand. The water in the canteens can wet but it does not cool their throats, and the tongues of the horses protrude from thirst. There is no consolation in the discovery which the scouts make from the trail, that the horses of the enemy were so weary here that they dragged their feet in the sand, but it gives hope that the trail will soon bring them to water. The scouts find blood-drops in the sand, which mean that the cruel riders urged their horses onward by thrusting knives into their sides; and they find the body of a beast that had lain down and died. When the heat and thirst become so intense as to overcome the horses of the Indians, the horses of the soldiers can hope for no better fate; and it is not uncommon that a cavalryman must, for lack of a horse, take a place in the rear with the packers."

GENERAL NEWTON'S PREDECESSOR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

DEAR SIR: Your valuable journal of Aug. 28, in alluding to the excellent appointment by Mayor Grace of Gen. Newton as Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New York, makes some kindly reference to me as a former commissioner; but succeeding remarks appear by implication to do me an injustice, which I am sure you will be willing to correct. You say that "Mr. Campbell appointed Herbert O. Thompson as his deputy. Through Thompson the department was transformed into a political machine for the benefit of one of the local factions."

Some might infer from this statement that my deputy made a political machine of a great department while I was its head. This is an entire error, as those who know me and who have knowledge of the operations of the department during my term, can well attest. But in the lapse of time important matters, like material improvements in the city, great reduction of expenditures and increased revenues, are forgotten, while the recent scandals of the department are prominently before the public eye.

When I accepted the commissionership in 1876, the deputy, who had been appointed by Gen. Porter, my predecessor, continued to act for one year, when he resigned, having been elected to an important city office. I then appointed Mr. Thompson deputy commissioner. He had been chief clerk of one of the bureaus a year before I entered the department, and had consequently acquired a knowledge of its business capacity. At that time there was no division in the Democratic party. He filled the office for two years, when he was appointed by the Governor to the important office of County Clerk.

The business of the deputy commissioner, in connection with the chief clerk, is to attend to the routine work of the department, which, of course, is very large, and which the commissioner himself cannot perform without neglecting more important matters. But the idea that a man of any experience should delegate to any subordinate the business of a great department, or the appointments to places of trust therein, is too preposterous and absurd to be entertained by any one who knows me. All appointments in the department, above that of common laborer, were made by myself, and the number of laborers was regulated by my own order, and limited to the necessities of the work.

When Mr. Thompson resigned to take the office of county clerk, I appointed, not a politician, but Mr. Hamlin, who had been an engineer in the department for several years, and of whose integrity I had a high opinion. I specially instructed him that I wished him to take no part in politics, but to attend to the business of the city.

Thus, during my term of five years as commissioner, I had three deputies. Mr. Thompson only occupying the office for two years. Though taking no part in politics, he only became a prominent leader while serving as county clerk, and afterwards as Commissioner of Public Works.

The citizens of New York were, I believe, well satisfied with the result of my administration. Dur-

ing my term of five years the expenditures of the department were reduced \$20,000,000, or an average of \$4,000,000 a year, as compared with the previous five years, while, at the same time, a large amount of useful and necessary work was accomplished.

For the extravagant and wasteful system of day's work, which had indeed made the department a political machine, the contract system was substituted, by which an army of laborers, clerks, inspectors, and engineers were dispensed with, thus largely reducing the patronage (so-called), but greatly benefiting the city. All contracts were considered and acted on by myself, and supplies of coal and other articles were purchased at the lowest market rates, of well known firms and dealers. The water supply was greatly improved by the construction of the great reservoir in Putnam County, by the high service works at 98th st., and the placing of large water mains in many avenues of the city. By extensive repairs in strengthening the Croton Aqueduct, which had sunken and cracked in several places, and by methods for preventing waste of water. The sewerage of the city was much improved, and the street pavements, which had become greatly dilapidated, were renewed with better stone, laid under new specifications. The public buildings were also put in good order. Politics were not allowed to interfere with the public interest, and the business of the Department was conducted on business principles. No doubt Gen. Newton will administer its affairs on the same principles, but I think you will concede that, while paying just tribute to the merits of that distinguished engineer and soldier, injustice should not be done to one of his predecessors who did his duty faithfully, making important improvements and saving some millions to the taxpayers.

May I ask you to publish this letter in the JOURNAL and oblige,

Yours respectfully,
ALLAN CAMPBELL.
DEAL BEACH, N. J., Aug. 31, 1886.

PARALYZING AMBITION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I WAS deeply interested in your letter published in JOURNAL of Aug. 21, on the subject of sharpshooting at Fort Missoula. We haven't as good a range here probably, as they have, though it is fair, and some posts that have no better have developed a large number of sharpshooters to the company in this department; so Fort Missoula doesn't possess all the talent in the way of accomplished marksmen. Here, we don't stand any show; some of the boys wanted to help the company records by fine marking, but a couple of lieutenants came poking their noses into things and couldn't find enough bull's-eyes and centres to match, and so threw off on the whole thing. It's just such interference as this that paralyzes ambition! We have as good marksmen as anybody if we only had a square show!

RICOCHET.

WYOMING, Aug. 27, 1886.

NEW TACTICS WANTED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THERE is one very marked deficiency in "the Service," and from the slight cost necessary to remedy it, makes it still more odd that it is not remedied; in fact, I do not doubt but the party who starts at it to fill the vacancy will put money in his purse.

The deficiency is a new tactics, or rather a digest of all the orders and changes which have come to pass under one cover. Even the revised edition of 1883 is behind time from cadence and length of step on. I judge such a revised tactics, or digested tactics, would have a good sale among militia organizations, especially if carefully prepared, it receives "official" sanction. In fact, the present tactics differ so materially from the books furnished, that tradition, a sort of *lex non scriptum*, seems a safer guide to

"A LANCE JACK."

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD, Aug. 26, 1886.

THE GRAYDON DYNAMITE GUN.

THE following report of the experiments made by Lieut. J. W. Graydon with firing shells charged with dynamite has been made by the board of officers detailed from the Presidio:

PRESIDIO, S. F., CAL., Aug. 13, 1886.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters, Department of California:

SIR: We, the undersigned board of officers, convened by paragraph 2, Special Order 67, Headquarters Department of California, dated Aug. 7, 1886, have the honor to report that we have witnessed the result of 52 shells filled with dynamite fired from the service 4½-inch siege gun, and that they were all fired with perfect safety to gun. Every shell that struck the cliff or bank, fired, with the exception of two—the result of which was lost on account of fog—exploded by concussion, no fuse being required for the explosion. In short, it is the opinion of this board that Lieut. J. W. Graydon has solved the problem of firing dynamite with perfect safety to the gun, and at the same time making explosion come upon impact of the projectile. For pending the completion of the full and extended experiments this board unanimously recommends further experiments to be continued with the 8-inch rifle (converted) and with the 5-inch smooth bore.

J. W. DILLENBACK, Captain, 1st Art., president.
HENRY L. HARRIS, 1st Lieutenant, artillery.
A. SLAKER, 2d Lieutenant, artillery, recorder.

THE following in regard to General J. C. Duane, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., speaks for itself:

To the Editor of the New York Times:

In your issue of to-day, in commenting on Gen. Newton's possible successor as Chief of Engineers, you say: "Of these it is stated that Cols. Stewart, Blunt, Duane, and Casey have no record of service in the field with troops." This statement does Gen. Duane, at least, a grave injustice, which I hope you will correct. The fact is that Gen. Duane was among the first to enter the field at the outbreak of the Rebellion. He assisted in organizing the Army of the Potomac, and was its Chief Engineer throughout the entire war. He took a prominent part in the campaigns of this most prominent of our Northern Armies, and was frequently brevetted for "gallant and meritorious conduct" in the field. In addition to the above he is the only officer, as far as I can learn, who received a brevet for "highly distinguished professional services." Thus it will be seen that, far from having "no record of services in the field," Gen. Duane's war record has been an exceptionally brilliant and honorable one.

JAMES DUANE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26, 1886.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

DEPARTMENT OF PLATTE RIFLE RANGE.
PRESENTATION OF MEDALS.

EARLY Saturday morning, the range was gayly decorated, streamers flying, danger flags up, and the three classes of targets in position; the A, B and skirmish targets producing a charming effect. At 9 A. M., Gen. Wheaton, staff and band arrived. 10 A. M., a number of visitors had reached the beautiful grounds. The assembly sounded and the band struck up the march, when the team, under Lieut. Conline, formed in one line, and the competitors, under Lieut. Burns, another in rear. The line was then brought to attention, after the band had passed in review. Then Lieut. Cochran read the orders; the line was turned over to Col. Henry, who turned it over to Gen. Wheaton, who made the following remarks:

In the temporary absence of the Department Commander, the agreeable duty has devolved on me to congratulate you as the victorious contestants in the severe and interesting struggle that has just closed, inaugurating this beautiful new Rifle Range of the Department of the Platte.

It is an ancient, and it is an honored custom, to crown returning heroes who have won prizes in feats of arms on hard fought fields; and though the severe contest you have just won has been bloodless, you are none the less entitled to, and will receive, great honors. As you have made on the new Department Range, and for your successful efforts to greatly advance all previous Department figures of merit, and to thus win the commendation of your commanders by your earnest devotion to this important branch, perhaps the most important branch of a soldier's education. The first rifle range competition in the Department of the Platte was in 1861. Then, during the War, Department orders did not require computations for figures of merit. None were called for in the following years of '62 and '63. In '64 the official reports show the figure of merit of the Department of the Platte to have reached 55.85; in '65 it reached 60.05; and though the requisite data for computing the figure of merit for the year '86 will not be available until after the 31st of October, there is reason to believe that this year the Department figure of merit will not be far from 90, an evidence of marked and gratifying progress, in all which, you, the victors of '86, may point with pride to your proud pre-eminence, representing, as you do, the best efforts of your Department in rifle firing during the present year.

Your comrades at their several points and stations have taken the deepest interest in your success, and all here wish you a pleasant journey to your respective stations with a hearty desire to see you return at some future contest able and eager to achieve still more brilliant victories on the Bellevue Range, and add to the laurels you have already won. I now have the pleasure of presenting the beautiful medals sent you by the War Department as valued souvenirs of your powers in this memorable contest.

After the conclusion of Gen. Wheaton's remarks Col. Henry said:

To the Department Team: I thank you for your patience and hard work, and for your success in obtaining a higher total than last year and probably higher than other Department teams. While at Ft. Leavenworth contending for places on the Division team, be careful every day, as you have been here, and success will be yours—to which you will be entitled by your skill and soldier-like habits.

To the other Competitors: While you have not gained a place on the team, you have all helped by your skill and industry to give a high total to your scores—that of this year being near 1,000 points ahead of last year. You have all been faithful and soldier-like in the performance of your duties. Deprived of the usual compensation of \$1.50 a day, you have met it cheerfully, as a soldier should. Returning to your posts carry back with you to your comrades any knowledge you have gained here.

To other Enlisted Men: Those of you who have borne the heat and burden of the day, by your labor of weeks, most industriously and patiently applied, your reward is in the praise of those you have benefited.

To the Officers: Who have for weeks worked in completing the range, and to those who have been range officers, carefully carrying out all orders in a most conscientious and soldier-like manner, a sense of duty well performed must be your reward. As Inspector of Rifle Practice, I again thank you all, and wish you all Godspeed.

Gen. Wheaton then presented the medals to Lieut. Torrey, 6th Inf., Mrs. Gen. Crook pinning them upon his breast. This was all the Government gave to the fourteen men. Three of them were officers. To the eleven enlisted men Colonel Henry gave each a \$5 bill, which \$55 had been generously given by S. P. Morse and other gentlemen of Omaha. The band then struck up and the command dismissed, thus ending the beautiful ceremonies.

THE BORDER POPULATION

(Described by a Man having Large Business Interests in the Southwest.)

The great difficulty in the cutting matter is that the Secretary of State and the people of the United States generally have not the remotest conception of the true state of affairs along the border. Even the people of eastern Texas have a very incorrect idea of the condition of things in Western Texas. All the western part of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, and all the northern part of Mexico, are a dry country. It is what is called the "arid region." The rainfall is not more than one-fourth what it is in Washington. In all that region it is impossible to raise any of the ordinary agricultural products of the country without irrigation, and the possibilities of that are limited. But nature abhors both a vacuum and a desert. So she has planted in the arid region a variety of highly nutritious grasses. There, too, are found shrubs and small trees bearing nutritious leaves, and hence a vast and exceedingly valuable pastoral region, upon which are fed millions of horses, cattle and sheep. So you see that this border country between Mexico and the United States is what we sometimes call "Cow-boy country." The whole range cattle business had its origin in Mexico. The current phrases and the manners and methods of the business have been copied all over the United States where live stock is raised on the range. But the fact is the man with the spurs and the lariat gives character to this entire area, for, as I said, the herding business is the basis of all trade and the original source of all the comforts of life. Everything in business depends upon it. Everybody is more or less a cow-boy—the lawyer, the doctor, the shoemaker, the tailor, the merchant, and even the editor. Cutting is a sort of cow-boy newspaper man. Many of the real cattle men are as fine, generous and kind-hearted men as you ever saw, but there is also on both sides of the river a large number of rough men—regular desperadoes.

Cattle stealing, Indian fights, and fights among themselves appear to constitute the principal charm of life with them. So, take the entire border country, and you have a population which is not at all characteristic of the people of the United States.

nor of Mexico. A Chihuahua cow-boy is as peculiar a citizen of Mexico as a Texas cow-boy is of the United States. When we in the United States regard all Mexicans on a level with the people along the border, we are as much mistaken as the cultivated people of the City of Mexico would be in assuming, as I presume some of them do, that the people of Boston and New York and Washington are on the same level, morally and socially, with the cow-boys of Texas. Now, wouldn't it be outrageous for two adjoining countries to become embroiled in war on account of the antics of this wild border population? Of course, we must maintain the dignity of our Government and protect American citizens abroad, but I think the best way to regulate the border is for Mexico to punish our rascals when she catches them in her territory, and for us to punish her rascals when we catch them in the United States. I think that would be a good sort of reciprocity, and I'd be in favor of putting it in a treaty.

(Special Correspondence Kansas City Times.)

THE McBLAIN CASE.

CHEYENNE, W. T., Aug. 20.

THE trial of 2d Lieut. John F. McBlain, 9th Cav., is concluded. What the result is cannot be known until the orders in the case are promulgated by Gen. Crook, which will not be until his return from the new post in Utah. From the commencement of the trial and for some time prior thereto, the public sentiment at Cheyenne was decidedly against Lieut. McBlain. This feeling continued until the cross examination of Mrs. McBlain developed thereto unknown features to the case, when the public sentiment began changing, and before the defence began the feeling that had been so strong against him changed completely.

The cross examination developed the facts that when McBlain went to California in 1878 it was for the purpose of residence and of making a home, and his wife understood that so soon as he got employment he would send for her; that from 1875 until 1882 her entire correspondence with McBlain was conducted by her father, he writing the letters and signing her name thereto; that at the time she said she was obliged to ask the assistance of his superior officers to compel him to contribute to her support she had a small bank account, besides being well dressed and board paid; that it is not a fact that he failed to properly support her, as the drafts put in evidence completely negated that assertion; that she did not try to ruin his reputation as an officer by writing to his superior officers, accusing him of being a bribe taker. She said she knew it was a bribe she took and used the money for two years, but knew nothing of the circumstances of his getting it. She testified that she never knew a man by the name of John Ewing and that no such man ever lived in her neighborhood. It was proven that she not only knew him, but was intimate with him. She also swears that she did not know John M. Wheeler, who testified to having delivered to her a copy of the summons (a petition in the divorce case). She swears she did not receive certain moneys which the indorsed drafts show she did receive, and she swears she did not get a notice of the summons, etc. These matters prove conclusively that her testimony is not entitled to any credence. John Rafferty also swore that she did not get the money represented by the drafts which he himself acknowledged indorsing and which she says she indorsed. Wm. D. Kelly, Jr., was subpoenaed ostensibly as a witness, but in reality as advisory counsel against McBlain. When he had himself named as a witness he knew that all he knew of the case was by hearsay and that he could not be a witness.

The attempt to make it appear that affection for another young lady was the actuating cause of his getting a divorce proved a lamentable failure and reflects no credit upon the persons involved in the attempt.

The court went outside of the matters covered by the charges and considered all things connected with the divorce which had already been passed upon by the California courts, and it was the duty of the Court-martial to confine itself to a consideration of evidence bearing on the allegations of the specification which were that he falsely represented himself as a resident of California; that he failed in having a copy of the summons sent his wife, that he concealed certain facts from the court. The residence question was the only one which the prosecution presented any testimony on, and that was in support of McBlain's position. Mrs. McBlain said she did not get a copy of the summons, but in the light of her contradictory and false testimony on other points the inference is strong that she did get it. The only testimony on the question of concealment is McBlain's and it is strong that he concealed nothing that had any bearing on the case. He wanted to produce Judge Lawler, the best witness on that point, but the court refused to subpoena him. The evidence is overwhelmingly in McBlain's favor; so much so that the Cheyenne *Sun* said editorially that it showed "he was more sinned against than sinning." It is such a difficult matter to forecast the verdict of a Court-martial that we refrain from conjecture.

A. E. W.

A NEW BOAT FOR SPORTSMEN.

A FORT HAMILTON correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes: Among the curiosities of vessel-craft under construction here is a newly invented fishing, duck and bird shooting boat now being built by Capt. S. A. Day, 5th U. S. Artillery, the well-known marksman, gun and ammunition expert. The boat is built of such form and material as to be packed for shipment in a box not larger than an ordinary trunk, the box itself being part of the boat. When unpacked and launched it has cabin and sleeping accommodations for from four to six persons, with room for provisions for several weeks' excursion, with oars, sails and everything necessary for a hunting-boat's outfit. The hull of the boat is made of canvas, rendered both fire and water-proof. Its shape is something like the Brazilian "catamaran," or two small boats built together. It is expected to sail rapidly, and yet draw but a few inches of water, and can be navigated in a swamp almost as readily as in the open sea. When it is necessary to cross land two persons can easily carry the boat, if no mule is in convenient range. The boat is altogether a curiosity, and much interest has been manifested in it

by members of the hunting clubs. A boat somewhat like this was used successfully by the inventor a year ago on the coast and in the swamps of Florida, but the present model is regarded as a great improvement on the first one. It will soon be ready for trial.

(Extract from a Letter to the Vallejo Chronicle.)

THE U. S. S. HARTFORD.

LETTER FROM DO-DO—A GREAT RACE.

We came here from Payta immediately after the news to coal and provision up for the long passage. After leaving here, before reaching 'Frisco, we will make but one stoppage and that at Pichilique for coal. The passage will be a very long one taking probably 50 days, and a very trying one, as the heat on the Mexican coast is oppressive. But we will brave all this like little men for one more fling in civilization. The desire to reach 'Frisco is very strong both fore and aft and when we once reach there we will make a stay of it. Everything is out of order, from the Captain's wash bowl to the sheet anchor. So we will give employment to all the Departments at the yard. Our repairs are of such a character that we will be obliged to be docked and receive a thorough overhauling, probably taking three or four months. The *Shenandoah* may go with us. From reports she is in a bad condition. She needs a new crew as the time of the crew on board expires soon. She may go out of commission. On our arrival here we found that the *Shenandoah* and *Troquois* had preceded us.

On the 5th of July—in honor of the 4th—to live matters up a little the boys on board got up a regatta; all the boats belonging to the men-of-war in the harbor were invited and entered. There were prizes for all classes of boats, but the *Hartford* won everything and took the cake as usual. While at Payta we traded our staff boat for the *Adams's* gig (formerly the *Lackawanna's*). The *Troquois* possesses a gig that they claimed was never beaten; they challenged our boat and was taken up. A crew was quickly gotten and the stake money raised, \$340. We were perfectly aware that the *Troquois* had the best boat, but our crew was a crack one and the boys on board backed them with confidence. The *Shenandoah* sided with the *Troquois* and helped them as far as money was concerned. The *Troquois* was in great favor on shore and many a Dago remembers her to his sorrow. The race was four miles straight away and was set for Monday, July 12. Before that date fully \$5,000 (gold) was up between the two ships. The day of the race finally arrived and a better one could hardly have been wished for, there being not a breath of air and not a ripple on the water. The boats were towed to their position four miles astern—the race to finish at our stern. Our boat had the position close to the shore while the other was toward the sea. The order to start was given and both took to the water at once, the *Troquois* started off with 33 and our boat 28 strokes to the minute. Both boats kept well together the first mile, then our boat began steadily to gain time and at the 2d mile was two lengths ahead. The *Troquois* stroke was very unsteady, varying from 32 to 35 per minute. Our boat kept the same stroke, crossing the line a winner in the excellent time of 35 minutes and 8 seconds, beating the *Troquois* 49 seconds. So ended what is said to be the best race that was ever pulled on this coast. There was supposed to be more money staked on the result than was ever on a single backed boat. The race was a great surprise to many, but to us it was only what we expected. Thousands of dollars changed hands on the result. Our crew did good work and deserve great praise. As they are known in Vallejo, we will add their names: Hugh Sweeney, Coxswain; J. K. Johansen, stroke; J. H. Hemberg, 2d stroke; J. H. Eckstrom, 3d stroke; A. G. Hansom, 3d bow; Thomas H. Allen, 2d bow; William Bullock, bow. The *Independence* held these men before they joined this ship and they must take a pointer in time; if they want to win fame and money they had better make a rustle. I may add in conclusion that the boys feel rather sore over the beat they received at the hands of the Vallejo boys in the "Black Boat" and are anxious to try conclusions again.

U. S. S. HARTFORD, 2d RATE.

AT ANCHOR OFF CALLAO, PERU, July 14, 1886.

OIL CALMS THE SEA.

CAPTAIN MURRELL, of the English steamer *Surrey*, reports to the U. S. Hydrographic Office that while on a voyage from Baltimore to London in March last, he experienced heavy gales, attended with a high and confused sea, sweeping the decks and causing considerable damage. He filled the pans of the water closets aft with oakum and waste, and then poured in machine oil until the waste was fully saturated, allowing the oil to drip gradually over the side. The effect was remarkable, as no more seas came aboard. At 12 o'clock at night the oil in the waste became exhausted, and almost immediately afterward a heavy sea swept the deck, washing the man from the wheel, and doing other damage. The supply of oil was replenished and no further difficulty was experienced, the ship running easily for eighteen hours, and shipping no more water on deck. The *Surrey* was loaded with cattle, and Capt. Murrell attributed the preservation of the animals entirely to the use of oil.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. C.—September 3, 1889, is the proper date. The date given in JOURNAL of June 13 was corrected in the number of June 27, 1886, and the list subsequently published in pamphlet form.

Clericus.—It has been decided that as general service clerks and messengers do not belong to any of the grades specified in Section 4319 R. S., they are not subject to the deduction of 15¢ cents per month from their pay directed by that law.

J. C. B. asks if a soldier's term of enlistment expires while on a campaign in a hostile country, could the military authorities refuse to give him his discharge and hold him as a soldier until hostilities should cease? *Ans.*—Under present conditions the enlistment is a specific contract for a specific period, and when that period fully expires the contract, of course, terminates.

Clinton asks: What is the reason that in the different firings, the rear rank always fires first? *Ans.*—The

custom is said to have originated at the time when the formation in line was made up of three ranks, when the front rank fired kneeling, the second rank standing, and the rear rank was employed exclusively in loading the pieces of the men in front. We have sent you a Naval register.

A. P. asks: Can a soldier who serves five years and is discharged at a frontier post be re-enlisted there for the Marine Corps upon application to the Adjutant-General? Ans.—Such an enlistment might be made under the approval of the proper authorities, but it is not customary. The best way would be to first get discharged from the Army and then report for enlistment at a Marine Corps recruiting rendezvous.

Constant Reader asks: Where can I obtain programmes of Louisville, Houston, Mobile, Savannah and Galveston prize drills and scores made by companies? What is the best method of judging a prize drill? Ans.—For programmes and scores write to the committees of the different places you refer to. The requirements for judging a prize drill are to know tactics perfectly and keep a sharp lookout on every motion so that no error escapes you.

W. H. S. asks: When the garrison flag is taken down at retreat by a corporal without arms and two members of the guard with arms on return of the party with the flag, what respect should the sentinel and No. 1 post pay to the party? Ans.—Proper respect to the flag is but seldom observed. Properly, while the flag is hoisted at reveille and lowered at retreat, the guard should be drawn up at present arms. When the flag has been rolled up and the corporal with his escort passes No. 1 in carrying it back to the guardhouse, the latter, if he wants to pay any respects, can do nothing but stand at carry arms because the time for saluting has passed.

W. S. H.—There can be no question as to the power of a commanding officer, Army or Navy, to order a man to duty in opposition to the recommendation of the doctor. But in so doing he assumes the risk of being held responsible for his action by superior authority. The regulations of the Navy require the C. O. of a vessel to cause a convenient place to be set apart for sick or disabled men, to which he shall have them removed when the surgeon so advises. He is also required to "pay the greatest attention to the health of the crew," and the surgeon "to deposit daily in the barrack a list of those whose condition requires that they shall be excused from duty."

Lex asks: 1. What are the latest decisions on the 1683 article, and where officially announced? Ans.—In reference to desertion the War Department's decision is to be found on pages 354 and 355 of Winthrop's Mil. Law. Decision as not been published in orders.

2. How does the case of the two enlisted men tried at Washington Barracks, G. C. M. O., Dec. 23, 1885, for theft, etc., after having been tried by civil courts, stand? Has final decision of the Supreme Court been announced? Ans.—The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia overruled Justice Carter, and the sentence stands as promulgated. We give a synopsis of the decision this week, elsewhere.

W. H. E. asks: The recent election of Brigadier General has raised an argument on the following questions: Is an officer on leave of absence or furlough entitled to vote? Is the presiding officer obliged to keep the polls open for one hour because one officer is away on furlough, everybody else having voted in the first five minutes? Ans.—Par. 31 of the Military Code requires the polls to be kept open at least an hour after the time appointed for the election unless all entitled to vote shall have deposited their ballots. An officer on leave loses none of his rights and is therefore entitled to vote. Our correspondent, whom we expected to know better, is reminded that an officer may be on leave of absence but never "on furlough."

McC. B. takes exception to our answer No 1 to W. W. and No 2 to Tyro, both in the JOURNAL OF AUGUST 14, saying the former is wrong and the latter against official decisions from the War Department. We regret that we cannot agree with McC. B. Our first answer implied that general guides, and markers when carrying muskets, present with the battalion when after forming file, the adjutant turns it over to the commander. General guides and markers at that time are in line of file closers, and form part of the battalion. Par. 381 directs that the adjutant brings the battalion to a present and no exceptions are made in favor of either general guides or markers. There is no reason based on military custom or common sense why they should be exempted from a duty in which all members of the battalion, officers and men, who carry weapons with which honors can be rendered participate. What should they do with their pieces while the battalion presents arms to its commander? Of course our answer does not apply to markers who simply carry a flagstaff. Par. 419 moreover permits file closers to take the place of markers. Should these for that reason be exempted from rendering a prescribed salute to their commander? Finally, in all well regulated regiments it is the custom for general guides and markers to present with the battalion on such occasions as referred to herein.

As to the second answer we refer McC. B. to page 23, "Official Memoranda of Decisions on Points of Tactics" (War Department), where he will find that a column of fours, twos, or files may be "marched a short distance to the rear or to flank," etc., etc., which was all our answer implied. It is well understood by military men of common sense that tactics must be applied according to the demand of the situation, and this view was expressed by General Upton on various occasions. He certainly must have had an object when he embodied the march to rear and by the flank in the school of the soldier. On ordinary occasions we do not advise any deviation from the prescribed routine in the school of the company. McC. B., who is a National Guard officer, may some day find himself in command of a company and in a tight place, where bricks and dynamite are flying, and where no shout by fours can be executed. Would he there sacrifice himself and his command to his devotion to par. 22, or would he let discretion take the place of valor, and get out of the less showy but more practical means prescribed in par. 34?

A CHANCE FOR ASTRONOMERS.

PREMIUM OF 50 mark for the best answer to the following questions:

I. Why do the astronomers consider the sun as being "at rest," while they are knowing and teaching that the sun moves? Laplace says: "The sun moves at least with the velocity of the earth in its orbit."

II. The sun moving and being not fixed, is the Copernican intuition of the world tenable yet now-a-days?

III. Are the astronomers right to assert that astronomy stands or falls with the system of Copernicus, and that no other system, even by way of trial, can or may be established?

The answers to these questions to be addressed to Augustus Tischner, Marschnerstrasse 7, Leipzig, free, until May 1, 1887. The decision about which of the concurrents shall receive the premium, will be committed to the "Astronomical Society," which in September of 1887 will hold its assembly.

The concurrence may be sent in English, German or French, by each one belonging to whatever country.

The pamphlets sent in will become property of the receiver and will not be returned; their publication, total or partial, if it needs, shall be allowed to the receiver.

LEIPZIG, Aug. 1, 1886.

50 Mk. = 62.50 Frcs. = 2½ £ = 12.50 \$ = 25 Roobli.

The attention of members of the U. S. Naval Institute is called to the above, which has been sent to that institute for their information.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE COMPANY DRILL SEASON.

WITH but few exceptions the companies composing the National Guard all through the country are well versed in the school of the company, or, in other words, they wheel well, step well, keep good alignments and distances, and accomplish everything necessary to show off well before an admiring multitude of friends, sisters, cousins, and aunts. As a general rule, when there is an "exhibition" drill a "guard mount" is included, and when the details manage to get on the line in fair shape, when the officer of the day and the drum-major render elegant salutes, when the adjutant and officers of the guard make no vital mistakes, and the platoons in marching past keep fair alignments, wheel into line, and break into fours in tolerable shape, then the command imagines it has accomplished the alpha and omega of military science. Whether officers and men know their practical duties as guards and sentinels, or whether they understand if when on a skirmish line they have to fire to the front or to the rear, does not make any difference. They can wheel like clockwork and salute in good style, and that ends the matter.

Most of the shortcomings in the New York as well as in every other camp, of which we have presented reports, are the direct results of too much attention to show drill and neglect of practical work. We call attention to the remarks on this subject in this week's issue by our Connecticut correspondent, who is an especially competent judge. What he says applies everywhere, and his remark that "no amount of fine guard mounting can compensate for execrable duty on post," is one to be taken into consideration by the entire citizen soldiery of the country.

The company drill season in some organizations has commenced, in others it will soon be taken up. Would it not be well now, before going to work, to consider this matter and make programmes of work in accordance with present requirements and abandon old militia customs? Men of intelligence, such as compose the National Guard, can easily be taught how to face, march, and wheel, etc., and if they once know how to do this with a reasonable degree of precision, any further attention paid to the matter is only a waste of time. Company commanders, therefore, should take measures to provide for the instruction of their men in guard, sentry, and skirmish duties. The armory, in teaching the two former branches, especially, affords equal facilities as the field. Commanders of separate companies should take particular notice.

A correspondent in the Cincinnati Times and Star, referring to the Ohio National Guard, says with regard to this subject:

Should not something be done to place us at work upon just such portions of the tactics as will be of service in time of active duty? We want to be prepared to move with ease in the woods, or those "skirmish practice" application in war, whether in the woods or in crowded streets. To do this we must have much practice, so that we cannot forget, no matter what may be our surroundings. The camps of the Ohio brigade this summer have shown nearly all of the time devoted to movements that find "no practical application in war." More than that, if called upon the old officers will acknowledge that they found no use for "closed column" during the war. At that time and under the present system but little more can be said. Then officers will attempt little of the simple formations, but will devote hours to learning their regiments "to mass"—to get officers and men perfectly at home in the ployment and deployment, by divisions. What nonsense! Worse than that, what a waste of time!

Like the young doctor before the days of practical or bedside teaching, he must forget with his first patient the theories of the lecture room. So we, in our first experience, will find we have not been trained for service, but for "show."

I am surprised that officers high in rank (and I do not hesitate to include Gen. Axline) places a greater estimate upon the showy parts of the drill rather than such "practical application in war." What encouragement have we found in our feeble attempts to learn even a little of the skirmish drill by company? What time have we had for learning all that we should learn of the movements of the line and column in every way, and until we could no longer make mistakes? What portion of time have we had for the instruction of all of our officers and men in that most important part of our duty, the duties of guards?

If we tell the truth we must admit that we were required to turn aside from the battalion practice to practice the formation of the line of masses for dress parade, at other times to practice marching in column of companies that the review might be perfect.

The test was made upon the appearance at review. And how many of these we passed through, one after each evening parade, keeping the troops under arms an hour or two longer than the "bill called for," and unfitting them for the work of next day.

Some will say, what is your point? I name it—we should be limited in our practice to such parts of the drill as can be mastered by the poorest recruits in our service. That is an encampment we can cover all of the ground. Who will say our commander-in-chief may not select such portions of the standard tactics for field exercise as he may choose, when it is admitted upon all sides that Upton's company and battalion manoeuvres embrace a great deal more than can be used? Why may not Ohio or other States select "a course of drill, and limit practice to these parts?" We must know that in the time allotted us (one week of practice in each year) we can only learn thoroughly the simpler portions of our drill. We fulfil our law if we practice these as required by the tactics. What a step to the front could we have an order now in which our commander-in-chief would say, "Practice in the several organizations of the National Guard will be limited to the following paragraphs of Upton's Infantry tactics." Then follow with the most practical portions of the School of the Soldier, the company and battalion, the skirmish drill and the ceremonies entire.

Without this, or something equal to it, our commanding officers will go on from year to year trying to cover the entire subject, but learning nothing perfectly. Let us have a few simple movements for drill; then, after six months, require that every officer in the service shall know these perfectly. Who will apply the remedy? Each regimental commander may for his own regiment. But why not have an order making the practice uniform? In our practice for the general camp of next year there is not a more important matter before us now.

NATIONAL GUARD INSPECTIONS.

If inspections are ordered for the purpose of ascertaining the actual condition of the troops, their preparation for service and general efficiency, then the inspector should be afforded full opportunity to satisfy himself on all the points in question. This cannot be done in a hurry, nor in a crowded room by flashlight. Last year's inspections in the evenings, so far as their affording the inspector an opportunity to form a correct judgment of what he saw is concerned, did not answer the purpose. We do not

intend to call them farces, but they were but little better. So far as is known all the New York regiments intend to be inspected in some armory in the evening, the only exception known being the 22d, which will go to Governor's Island for the purpose.

If it is worth while to have inspections at all they should be held in the right manner, that is, in broad daylight, in the open field, and at least an afternoon should be devoted to the purpose, so that not only the condition of the arms, clothing, etc., but also the proficiency of the troops in company, skirmish, and battalion manoeuvres can be ascertained. If no information, especially on the last mentioned point, is obtained, an inspection is without purpose and may as well be omitted altogether. It is still time to correct the matter by issuing orders to have the inspections in the field, and for this purpose we call attention to the matter.

CREEDMOOR MATCHES.

THE 9th "Qualification" and "Champion Marksman's Class" matches were shot at Creedmoor on Saturday, Aug. 28. The weather was very hot with a light southerly wind, which, being favorable to the competitors, the scores made were the best on the average made this season. The attendance was very large, nearly all the regiments in the 1st and 2d Brigades being represented. Capt. Fred. L. Holmes, Co. I, 33d Regt., was the winner of the Gold Marksman's Badge in this match and is now the ninth man to compete for it. The following are the best scores made, those marked thus (*) being the winners in this match:

	Co.	Regt.	200	300	Total.
Pvt. J. F. Klein.....	17th	Sep.	21	25	46
Capt. F. L. Holmes.....	I	23d	22	24	46
Pvt. G. W. Lotz.....	G	13th	23	23	46
Gen. C. F. Robbins.....	Staff.		21	24	45
Sergt. A. D. Becken.....	N. C. S.	23d	21	24	45
Col. F. C. McLewee.....	Staff.		21	24	45
Sergt. F. I. Perry.....	I	23d	22	23	45
Capt. W. L. Cander.....	B	23d	22	23	45
Pvt. H. D. Hamilton.....	I	23d	21	23	44
Pvt. W. G. Owen.....	I	7th	21	23	44
Lieut. E. F. Young.....	C	7th	22	22	44
Pvt. F. S. Kennedy.....	F	7th	24	20	44
Capt. W. H. Palmer.....	Staff	7th	19	24	43
Pvt. J. H. Edmunds.....	I	7th	19	24	43
Pvt. S. C. Pirie.....	I	23d	20	23	43
Sergt. W. A. Stokes.....	I	23d	20	23	43
Col. J. B. Frothingham.....	Staff.		21	22	43
Lieut. N. B. Thurston.....	E	23d	21	22	43
Corpl. F. P. DeVigne.....	D	13th	22	21	43
Pvt. R. M. Kallach.....	H	7th	20	22	42
Sergt. W. N. Balzer.....	B	23d	24	18	42

The next match where members of the N. G. can count their scores as qualifying scores, takes place in the Fall Meeting, Sept. 13 to 15, match No. 8. All Corners and Marksman's Badge Match, open every day during the meeting, and where they also will have an opportunity of winning other cash prizes, ranging from \$5 to \$25. There will also be three matches in October, and one on "Election Day" in November, which will close the season of 1886, and all competitors will be eligible to win prizes.

In a supplementary programme the following extra prizes and additional matches are announced: Messrs. Richard Oliver and Bloomfield, of No. 23 John street, prizes to the value of \$50 for members of the National Guard, S. N. Y., using the Remington rifle, State n. del. Two additional prizes, value \$5 each, will be given in matches No. 2, 4, 6, 7, and 17, to be shot by the competitors making the highest scores, but failing otherwise to be prize winners in the above-mentioned matches.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The 22d Regiment, N. Y., have received permission from Major-General Schofield to parade on Governor's Island for inspection on October 7 next. According to present appearances, this will be the only organization to be inspected in the open field this year. It is gratifying to see the regiment stick to solid soldierly work. The board of officers have arranged for a trip up the East River on Thursday Sept. 2, which will include a clam bake, to which the officers at Willet's Point have accepted an invitation. In return, the Willet's Pointers have made arrangements to entertain the 22d by a pontoon drill, which will doubtless prove an interesting feature.

The 15th regiment will soon begin their usual round of artillery drill and practice with heavy ordnance at Fort Wadsworth.

The annual clam bake of James C. Rice Post 29, G. A. R., will take place at "Roton Point Grove" Sept. 9, 1886. The steamer Wm. Fletcher, leaves foot of West 23d St., at 8.30 and East 1st St., at 9.30 A. M. There will be plentiful and varied supply of choice viands and beverages, and it is safe to predict the usual "happy time" and that no one will get left.

In G. O. 15 the Commander-in-Chief of the Connecticut National Guard says: "The number of officers and men of the brigade who have been present during the encampment is large and the conduct of the troops has been prompt, cheerful, and faithful in the performance of their duties. They have visibly improved in discipline from day to day. A cordial and kindly feeling among their different organizations towards each other has been especially noticeable. The Commander-in-Chief expresses his great satisfaction with them, and his belief that the National Guard is to-day worthy (as he trusts it will always be) of the confidence and support of the people of Connecticut."

Adjutant-General Stephen R. Smith, of Connecticut, at the close of the camp on Saturday, Aug. 28, became the recipient of an extremely handsome gold watch. The present was made by the officers of the Guard in appreciation of his high character as a soldier, as well as an individual, and of his services as the 28th anniversary of his entry into the National Guard. The Governor made the presentation speech.

The 22d Regiment has been without an adjutant ever since the election of Lieut.-Col. W. J. Harding to his present position. Some time ago it was intimated that Lieut. N. B. Thurston would be appointed to fill the position, but since then circumstances have arisen which make it impossible for that able officer to accept the position. A regiment like the 22d should not be without an adjutant, especially when it is considered that there is no lack of material from which to make a good selection. As long as Thurston will not take the place, why not appoint Lieut. W. H. Smith, of Co. B, who has all the qualifications required to fill the office creditably? Brigadier-General James McLeer has had a slight attack of bronchitis, but is on the way to recovery. The General only a few months ago recovered from a severe illness.

With regard to the recent election of Brigadier General, we publish the following telegram, dated Kingston, Ontario, Aug. 24, 1886, the day before the election:

"Gen. J. M. Varian:

I am not a candidate. Do not allow my name used.

DANIEL D. WYLLIE."

The new Armory of the Light Horse Squadron of Milwaukee was opened on Monday evening, Aug. 16. A brilliant and large audience was present. Col. Charles King made the presentation speech in his usual felicitous manner.

The selection of Gen. Fitzgibbon to command the reorganized brigade, will be entirely satisfactory to every one if the General finds time to give his personal attention to the duties of his position and selects a working and not an ornamental staff. The responsibility upon him is very serious, as under the reorganization the peace of the chief city of the Union, and the security of its million and half of inhabitants and its billions of property, in certain contingencies, entrusted to his keeping. The staff officers under a commander charged with such responsibilities cannot be selected with too great care. We do not doubt

that General Fitzgerald fully appreciates this, and in any effort he may make to increase the efficiency of his command he can depend upon the support of the Army and Navy Journal. There is one thing, however, that we are utterly intolerant of, and that is the use of military appointments to administer to the vanity or the personal importance of anyone. The man who simply seeks to make himself conspicuous should join a theatre or jump from the Brooklyn Bridge, and not meddle with the serious business of war. This, Gen. Fitzgerald as a soldier of experience, fully understands, and it is only to second his efforts to secure an efficient staff that we say what we do.

Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald has appointed the following Board of Examination for officers: Lieut.-Col. Geo. Moore Smith, 7th Regt.; Lieut.-Col. Wm. J. Harding, 23d Regt.; and Major Edward Duffy, 69th Regt.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE CONNECTICUT CAMP.

THE Connecticut encampment commenced on Monday the 23d, and terminated on Saturday, the 28th. The proficiency of the troops was illustrated in the usual guard mountings, parades, and sham battle or field day on Thursday, and in the grand climax of the Governor's day on Friday. The troops present were the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Regiments, the 5th battalion, 2 companies of Governor's Foot Guards, the battery and the Gatling batteries belonging to the different organizations. No special or marked improvement over last year could be seen by your correspondent, but when it is taken into consideration that all of these organizations are full of new men, and that these new soldiers fully keep up the well-deserved reputation obtained by their predecessors, it may well be said that, while as a whole there has been nothing gained over last year, the regiments are deserving of great praise that they keep up their efficiency under such circumstances. It would be well if the period of service of all men should not terminate until after the annual encampment is over, and thus the organizations could go on review with a full body of old and instructed soldiers. Every regiment did well, and each had its distinguishing excellence. The 2d, in the opinion of your correspondent, was generally the best in marching, manual, battalion movements, and appearance. The 4th continues to show improvement, while the 1st and 3d maintain their usual efficiency. The 3d was, in fact, with an almost entirely new body of field and staff officers, and of course suffers some from the swapping of horses while crossing a stream. The 5th battalion was particularly steady on review, and marched with a good step and steady line. The battery, as usual, surprised all of those who know what a difficult thing it is to whip a lot of horses into shape in four days. In battalion movements the 3d was decidedly ahead of any, and in the march past, as ordered by the Governor on Friday, was *facile princeps*. In this connection, however, it must be said that the first company of Governor's Foot Guards was in no respect behind any of the organizations in marching. I did not see it perform any manoeuvres.

In the volley firing, which terminated the review of Friday, almost every regiment did remarkably well, but the 1st excelled all. Not a single firing was missed by any of the companies. The camp was in a good state of police the day I particularly noticed it, and I am informed was kept so. No special changes in its lay out and service have been made since last year. In point of fact there is really little to be noted different from the condition of things a year ago, with the exception that the battery has been provided with new 3-inch ordnance guns and the erection of a sea coast and mortar battery. The sea coast battery was not completed in time for use this year, and the mortar battery was deficient in needed implements and material. But the latter was sufficiently in trim to enable it to be drilled at once, and to give an opportunity to the troops and spectators to see it in actual operation. Some firing with empty mortar shells and others with fuses in was had, and it was decidedly a novel sight to probably ninety hundredths of the spectators. But it would be advisable next year to have such practice at a target in the river, or placed at some less dangerous point than that on which the shells finally landed, during these firings. While fortunately no accident occurred, it was possible that one might have taken place, as the mortars were fired from the lower end of the encampment, and the shells landed in and about its centre. As the boundary line was composed of soldiers and citizens, any error in aiming would have been prolific in disaster, and indeed when the fuse plugs were blown out, almost over the heads of the spectators, it is a wonder that somebody was not hurt. Such a thing should never be permitted. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. Without doubt the erection of these batteries will add much to the value of the encampment hereafter, and it is the more in the right direction as far as the preparation of this particular body of militia for practical service is involved. If they are ever called upon to protect their homes, it will have to be as artillerymen and not as infantry. The field day movements I, unfortunately, did not see. I understand they were quite successful, being less of a hurly burly of firing, and more a study of positions and manoeuvring.

Eventually such exercises will be carried out with a well defined purpose of instruction in which officers and men will acquire a truer knowledge of the requirements and exigencies of service. Lieut. Charles A. L. Totten, 4th U. S. Artillery, was this year detailed by the War Department to inspect the encampment and will undoubtedly give a valuable report thereon. This was another of the new departures of this year and Connecticut has joined her sister States at last in this custom.

In conclusion, it appears to me that the Connecticut Militia continues to maintain its high position. There is only one thing which is painfully apparent, and that is the utter inefficiency of the sentinels and their general ignorance of their duties. There is no excuse for this. Instruction in the duties of sentinels can be given in the armory and should be during the winter. No amount of fine guard mounting compensates for excusable duty on post. This matter should be attended to during the ensuing year, so that at the next encampment the man on post will understand that he is king for the time being, and will be so thoroughly acquainted with his business that he will impress all with the belief that he means what he says.

With this exception there was nothing to cavil at that came under my notice.

VERMONT.

THE annual encampment and muster of the Vermont troops was held near Burlington from Aug. 24 to Aug. 28, the camp being named Camp Stannard. The National Guard of Vermont is not extensive, consisting of one four-gun battery of artillery, one infantry regiment of 10 companies, and one separate company, all scattered through numerous towns of the State. The only time during the year when the regiment works as a unit is at the annual camp. The State, however, keeps up the brigade organization with a brigadier general and staff.

Owing to their dispersed locations the companies arrived in camp at various times during the day, and on this account and a heavy rain but little work could be performed. The tents had, however, been pitched beforehand, and the men on arrival in camp had little to do beyond taking possession and making themselves comfortable and attending to the wants of the inner man. In the afternoon the rain ceased, and at 4.30 there was in such shape that the guard was mounted, although still one company was missing. It would not be fair to criticise this ceremony, in view of the well understood disadvantages and lack of opportunity of isolated companies, with regard to any drill beyond the school of the company. When this condition of things is taken into consideration, the first attempt was quite creditable. The dress parade, under command of Col. W. L. Greenleaf, was still better than the guard mount, but the companies worked together in the manual in but indifferent style, which, when the hurry in which they had to get ready for duty and their inexperience are considered, was but natural. Col. Greenleaf in the evening assembled the officers for theoretical instruction.

The second day found the entire 1st Regiment in camp, the

last company having arrived at 5.45 p. m. the day previous. The weather being favorable, the whole programme was carried out to the letter, and when dress parade closed the exercises of the day the bearing of the men and their work clearly showed the effects of the training they had received during the day. Of course, less noise would have been acceptable after taps, but in country companies, which become subject to strict rules of military discipline only during a few days each year, this is not unnatural.

The third day, in addition to the usual morning work, presented something novel in National Guard camps—a street riot drill. Of course, this was not executed on the field, but the 1st Regiment marched to the city for the purpose. The various evolutions, which are few and simple and yet require intimate acquaintance with all the details of the drill, a cool head and presence of mind in a superior degree, were executed in a very satisfactory manner. Col. Greenleaf showed good judgment and appreciation of the necessities of the times in adding exercises of this sort to his programme.

The battery during the afternoon gave a very creditable exhibition of mounted artillery drill, having in the forenoon been inspected by the U. S. officer, Lieutenant W. H. Coffin, 5th Art. The usual dress parade, well executed, closed the day's exercises, and the everybody was profiting by the constant attention to duty necessary to carry out the routine of exercises in a proper manner. The Governor arrived in camp, but the usual ceremonies attendant upon such visits were deferred to the following day. The presence of the Governor did not interfere with the carrying out of the usual forenoon programme, but in the afternoon a review and dress parade took the place of the customary drill. The troops presented a very creditable appearance, and their progress since previous encampments was demonstrated beyond doubt.

The men were equally steady at the standing review, as on the march, and the bearing of the men of the light battery especially deserved the favorable comments of the Governor at the conclusion of the day's work. This is still more true of the regular exhibition of the troops, and the ceremonies, during which nearly 300 rounds of blank ammunition were fired with remarkable precision. In an hour after the conclusion of the drill the battery with horses and guns was aboard the train en route for home.

An infantry sham battle took place at the end of the gubernatorial ceremonies, and camp was broken early on Saturday, Aug. 28. The work done all through was creditable. In the afternoon of Friday, Aug. 27, the 1st U. S. Infantry and the 1st Separate Company passed in review before the Governor and staff and Brig.-Gen. Kingsley and staff. Senator Edmunds was a member of the party. The Governor's party then went to the headquarters tent. The National Guard formed in a hollow square, and addresses were made by Gov. Pingree, Lieut.-Gov. Orsbee, Senator Edmunds, Senator Edwards, thought the National Guard ought to have a new equipment and guns of the latest pattern. He said he would call the attention of the Secretary of War to the matter. Senator Edmunds was loudly cheered.

Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald has appointed W. Emlen Roosevelt and Frank K. Appleton aides on his staff. Both gentlemen served on the General's staff before.

THE GALVESTON PRIZE DRILL.

THE recent Galveston prize drill was a success in every respect. In addition to the competing companies there were on the ground Light Battery F, 3d U. S. Art., Capt. J. M. Langer, and two U. S. bands. Forty-three National Guard companies were present, including Battery B, Louisiana Field Artillery, Battery B, Washington Artillery, of New Orleans; Dallas Rifle Company; Galveston Artillery and Gatling gun detachment of Battery A, St. Louis Artillery.

Infantry—Houston Light Guard; Seely Rifles; Artillery Light Guard, of Galveston; Bakrap Rifles, of San Antonio; Prairie City Guards, of Wm.; Chautauque Guard, of San Marcos; Orange Rifles, Washington Guard, of Galveston; San Antonio Rifles; Palestine Light Infantry; Texas Rifles, of Austin; Douglas, of Tyler; Brenham Rifles; Collin Guard, of McKinney; Bonner Rifles, of Tyler; Reagan Guard, of Mineola; Bryan Rifles, Grayson Rifles, of Sherman; Terrell Rifles; Panther City Fencibles, of Fort Worth; Flatonia Rifles, Navasota Guard, Decatur Rifles, Galveston Rifles, Alvarado Guard, Brenham Light Guard, Hibernia Rifles, of Dallas; Texas Home Guard, of Corsicana; Dallas Light Guard, Houston Light Infantry, Companies A, B, and C; Washington Artillery, of New Orleans; Branch Guard, of St. Louis; Montgomery True Blues, of Alabama; Co. F, Louisville Legion, and Busch Zouaves, of St. Louis.

The official score was as follows, 100 being taken as a minimum percentage:

Infantry.—1. Houston Light Guard, 90 per cent., 24,500; 2. Montgomery True Blue, 87½, 15,500; 3. San Antonio Rifles, 87, 3,500; 4. Branch Guards, 86; 5. Louisville Legion, 77; 6. Belknap Rifles, 76.

State Companies.—1. San Antonio Rifles, 87 per cent., 11,000; 2. Belknap Rifles, San Antonio, 76, 1750; 3. Seely Rifles, Galveston, 85½; 4. Bryan Rifles, 84, 1,500; 5. Artillery Light Guard, Galveston, 64, 230; 6. Texas Rifles, Austin, 58; 7. Douglas Rifles, Tyler, 56; 8. Bonner Rifles, Tyler, 55; 9. Brenham Rifles, 55; 10. Brenham Light Guard, 34.

Prairie City Guards, of Wm., and Grayson Rifles, of Sherman, withdrawn.

Winners of Individual Prizes.—First: Private A. Alphonse, Busch Zouaves, \$150. Second: Private Wagner, Louisville Legion, \$50.

(Signed),
R. R. STEEDMAN, 1st Lieut, 16th Inf.,
S. W. DUNNING, 2d Lieut, 16th Inf.,
W. K. WRIGHT, 2d Lieut, 16th Inf.,
Judges.

Artillery, maximum 3.—1. Washington Artillery, New Orleans, 2.94, \$1,000; 2. Louisiana Field Artillery, New Orleans, 2.87, \$800; 3. Crawford Battery, Dallas, Tex., 2.85.

The Galveston Artillery withdrew before finishing the programme, owing to several men being prostrated by the heat.

Gunner Fred. Kornbeck, of the Washington Artillery, was recommended as the best drilled gunner.

(Signed),
J. M. LANCASTER, Capt. 3d Art.,
H. C. DANES, 1st Lieut. 3d Art.,
JOHN E. MYERS, 1st Lieut. 3d Art.,
Judges.

THE encampment of the New Jersey militia at Sea Girt, was completed on Saturday, Aug. 28. The troops acquitted themselves creditably, but the camp does not seem to have been without disagreeable episodes. This is sure to be the case when camps are used for other purposes than the purely military instruction of the troops.

One story told by the daily papers is to this effect: Dr Victor Mavlag, Assistant Surgeon to the regiment and a prominent physician of Elizabeth, was directed by Col. E. H. Ropes to call upon Quartermaster-General Lewis Perrine and have a matter of transportation adjusted. He found Gen. Perrine sitting on the porch surrounded by a number of ladies and staff officers. Raising his hand in proper salute he was about to report, when Gen. Perrine excitedly exclaimed: "Report back to your regiment, sir; you are too too d-d dumb to talk to. Tell your Colonel to send me a man with some sense. The ladies hastily arose from their seats and retired, when an exciting scene followed between the aged Quartermaster, who is 74 years old, and the Surgeon. Dr. Mavlag, a short time afterward, forwarded a charge against Gen. Perrine "for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman."

General Sewell is reported to have refused to attend a reception given by the Governor on the ground that the camp was supported by the State for the purpose of giving the militia a chance to learn practical soldiering, and not as a picnic party, and saw no reason why he should change now his invariable custom of never participating in any social entertainments outside of camp while on active duty.

MEANS, J. H. McKENNEY & Co., Grand street, N. Y., have just received orders from the General Gov-

ernment for the supply of 6,000 "Frazer" cartridge boxes to the National Guard of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut. The cartridge box differs but little in size and shape from the McKeever box, but instead of containing two rows of loops in which the cartridges have to be inserted, one by one, it offers the facility for placing into the box a whole block containing 20 cartridges at a time, and when the cartridges are used the block can be thrown out and substituted by a new one without loss of time. This box is a great improvement. The McKenneys have also large orders for a new bayonet scabbard, which differs from the Hoffman scabbard inasmuch as it has a metallic "mouthpiece" attached, which facilitates the returning of the bayonet without injuring the leather part and obviates all difficulty in drawing and returning the bayonet.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

In the "Magazine of American History" for September the Hon. Horatio Kins, a member of President Buchanan's Cabinet, writes a most readable paper on his "First and Last Sight of Abraham Lincoln." There is also a continuation of General Lee's valuable war studies, "From Cedar Mountain to Chantilly," one of the best accounts of that campaign yet given to the reading public. In the Original Documents of the number may be found the original letter of Washington's dentist, referring to "Washington's Last Tooth," an item that has been running through the newspapers during the past month.

The *Armee und Marine-Zeitung* (Vienna) states that the historical section of the German General Staff has prepared a complete history of the Danish War of 1864. It will form two large volumes, the first of which will be published this autumn, the other within at most one year.

Robert Clarke and Co., of Cincinnati, have issued "Bibliotheca Americana, 1886," a volume of 280 pages and a valuable catalogue of a collection of books and pamphlets relating to America. To this is added a descriptive list of Robert Clarke and Co.'s historical publications.

The September number of *Outing* contains, among other things, a continuation of the diary of Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cav., entitled, "After Geronimo."

The Rebellion Records office is about to issue a supplemental volume containing the proceedings of the Fitz-John Porter Court-martial.

THE MESS.

A SCREEN FOR THE CRITICS.

Be like the skylark, O my soul!
That soaring loves to sing;
And upward cleaves the ether blue,
On heaven-aspiring wing.

And in its singing, soaring flight,
Drops down such tuneful rain,
That he who lifts a wondering eye,
To see whence comes the strain,

Asks not, if to the earth or sky,
Such melodies belong;
Or whether bird or angel sings,
But only lists the song.

Still higher mounts the little bird,
On palpitating wing;
Soars onward, upward through the blue,
And only soars to sing.

Until, lost in his heaven of song,
The earth left far below,
If gossip or critics rave,
How should he care or know?

C. F. C.

Mr. Clarence Stetson furnishes *Puck* with the explanation which follows of the technical terms used in poker:

Age.—Any gray-headed player.

Ante.—An unpopular relative always present at games of poker.

Blaze.—Something seen when four aces are held against a Westerner with an ace-high flush.

Blind.—A term applied to a man who don't see you playfully steal a blue chip off his pile. In such cases, keep it.

Call.—The sudden sense of duty that calls some men home when \$100 ahead.

Chips.—Ivory or bone tokens, representing a fixed value in money—or "wind."

Chipping, or to chip.—Betting money, or "blowing in wind."

Discard.—Throwing away the cards given you by the dealer, and playing those in your hands.

Draw.—The act of drawing a player's attention while you deal yourself six cards.

Eldiest Hand, or Age.—The oldest bald head present.

Filling.—Working the deceiver, often.

Foul Hand.—Any hand that beats yours.

Frozen Out.—Going home in the morning, quite broke.

Going Better.—Going home with \$10.

Going In.—The time when you feel sure you will win.

Jack-Pots.—A cross between a turkey-raffe and a chicken-shoot.

Limit.—An imaginary quantity.

Pass.—A term used when you want a friend to pass you a heart.

Say.—This is the word applied to the remarks you make after a four-hour run of bad luck.

Table Stakes.—Where the man, on the dealer's left, forgets to put up, and you play to see who has the table.

! ——— ! ——— ? ? ———

Marks used to indicate what you know your wife will say to you when you get home.

In "Some Hit and Miss Chat" we find the following: "It isn't often that a good story comes from West Point; there is the land of the chestnut incommensurable; there stories that Chauncey M. Depew coined seasons ago; tickling tales that Horace Porter told in his first after-dinner speech in the boyhood of Noah, go the rounds as fresh specimens of the cuteness of this latter day, and the man who has a yarn to spin need never hesitate to handle it for fear its burrs may prick him. There is only one known instance on record where any protest against ancient history was heard on West Point ground. That was during this last Commencement season, when Gen. King, Gen. Francis T. Nichols, Gen. Horace Porter, and two or three of their newspaper friends were met together to kill a half hour that intervened between a couple of events of interest. Gen. Porter of course followed the instincts of his nature and began to tell a story. It was a good story—Horace Porter never told a story that wasn't good—and the recitation was hailed with applause. Only at its end one of the New York newspaper men said with a diabolical calmness: 'General, it seems to me that somebody stole that story from you when I was a boy, for I'm sure I came across it then in a book that was written by a person named Marryatt.'

"Ah, my friend, quoth Horace Porter in quick

reply and all unabashed, "you're all right so far as you go; but the fact is that the man who stole that story first was Aristophanes, who boldly put it into one of his Greek comedies. You see that I suffered before Marryatt's day."

One of West Point's worthies is of the name of Wagstaff, a brave and daring fighter, a glorious comrade, a man of generous nature, and wit inimitable. West Point's rocks will crumble ere Wagstaff's stories are forgotten; but here is a sonnet that his name is attached to which I have never heard quoted off the ground up the Hudson where we make our soldiers, and I'm pretty sure that hitherto it has never gotten into the print that it deserves. Soldier Wagstaff ranked as Colonel in war times, but for "gallant and meritorious conduct" he was brevetted Brigadier-General. One day an acquaintance met the brave man on the street and asked whether it was his rank as Colonel or his brevet as Brigadier-General that regulated his salary. A merry twinkle came then into the Wagstaff eye and he replied:

"When Hamlet's father cried out: 'Oh, my offence is rank and smells to heaven!' he didn't mean brevet rank, for there isn't a d—d scent in it."

ATTACKING A RAILROAD TRAIN.

On the occasion of the military inspection of the 13th ult., General Borson, says the *Monteur des Armées* (Paris), caused some interesting manoeuvres to be executed. These consisted of an attack on a train in motion, which left Rodez at 2.20 p. m. with 400 men of the 81st regiment of the Line, carrying in addition ambulance wagons, officers' horses, and other regulation material. Gens. Borson and Marthé, and Col. Courtols were among the party. On arriving opposite the farm of Mazelles the train, which was decorated with tricolor flags, was attacked by a body of men in ambush. An instant stoppage was made, the troops sprang from the carriages and opened fire on the enemy, who were held to have been driven back to a neighboring height. Gen. Borson in the meantime superintended the fixture of the inclined planes by which horses and material were to be detrained, an operation lasting only a few minutes. The troops then pursued the enemy, who were obliged to retire to Mazelles and the adjoining woods. After a well-sustained fire of over half an hour, during which over 5,000 blank cartridges were expended, the bugles sounded the cease fire. Victors and vanquished then embarked on the train, which reached Rodez at five o'clock.

TROUBLES OF GENERAL BOULANGER.

RUMORS of General Boulanger's resignation have been current in France, but they seem to be premature. On the other hand, fresh accusations are brought against the unfortunate and indiscreet War Minister, who is said a few years back to have offered his services to the Bonapartes. His letters are to be published. It may be remembered that in his letter to M. Liabourg, endeavoring to explain his conduct, he said: "When the Duc d'Aumale, without taking military regulations into account, on the pretence of hunting, but for an object which is clear to-day, gathered a number of officers round him, I was directed by the War Minister of the day to remon-

strate with him, and I obeyed." Now, it is pointed out that there exists a Ministerial circular recommending cavalry officers to accept all such invitations as those issued by the Duc d'Aumale. In fact, the Duke, in inviting all the officers in the neighboring garrisons to hunt at Chantilly, was simply acting in accordance with the circular in question. However, the Radicals in Paris suspected the Duke of plotting, and M. Clémenceau complained to General Billot, who offered to bet that there was no foundation for the report. Colonel Boulanger was despatched to Chantilly to investigate matters, and he reported that there was not the slightest trace of any military conspiracy or any attempt to tamper with officers. It is now asked whether General Boulanger made a false report to General Billot, or whether he speaks falsely now in accusing the Duke of plotting against the Republic.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

(From the London Times.)

CARRIER PIGEONS IN GERMANY.

CARRIER pigeons have long been an object of attention to the Governments of Germany and France. In this latter country the Minister of War lately directed a census of the carrier pigeons to be made, when it appeared that at Lille there are 8,000; at Roubaix, 15,000; at the little town of Wattrelos, in the Department of the Nord, there are 3,000, partly belonging to private individuals, partly to societies who endeavor to improve the quality of the birds. Attention is paid to the birds chiefly in the manufacturing districts of the east and north. In Germany the War Department has 6,000 pigeons. There are about 100 associations that have about 15,000 birds. Independently of business messages there are frequent flying matches, and it has been ascertained that every year some thousands of pigeons are lost in those matches, or at least never arrive at their destinations or return to their homes. There is an erroneous impression generally prevalent that carrier pigeons always find their way, but German experience at least is quite against this. It has been found that birds frequently fly, not straight from point to point, but making a detour by some place with which they are familiar. By direction of the German War Office Dr. G. H. Schneider, who has devoted much attention to carrier pigeons, is investigating the question of how they find their way. He is inclined to think it is purely a matter of training and habit. They will almost always go astray if taken to distant places or neighborhoods to which they are not accustomed.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

At Constantinople it is stated that Batoum is being fortified with guns of the heaviest calibre, and that 6,000 men from the Caucasus have been ordered to reinforce the garrison there.

The French divisional manoeuvres near the Sarthe, will commence on September 4 next, under the direction of General Coffé, commanding the 7th Division of Infantry. The commanders of army corps during the approaching autumn manoeuvres will only receive their ciphered instructions on the night preceding important movements. They will, therefore, have to prepare their plans of action almost at a moment's notice.

THE Maharajah of Cashmere has expressed a desire that his Stateshall be placed in direct communication with the Indian system of railways. Survey is to be made of the various routes practicable for this purpose.

RUMORS are in circulation at St. Petersburg that China is hastening her armament in a somewhat remarkable manner. It is asserted that several well-known English manufacturers have contracted to furnish her shortly with 200,000 rifles.

GENERAL BOULANGER has presented M. Grévy, the President of the Republic, with a copy, in two volumes, of the "Lives of French Marshals, Generals of Division, and Camp Marshals," embracing a period of nearly 700 years—namely, from 1185 to 1880. This remarkable work, of which only a limited number has been printed, was compiled from the national archives under the direction of the War Minister. The first volume treats of the period comprised between 1185 and 1792, while the second dates from September 25 of the latter year and runs down to 1880.

A COMPARISON of the ages of the several German-speaking universities is of interest just now in connection with the Heidelberg commemoration. The oldest is Prague, founded in 1348; next comes Vienna, founded in 1355; Heidelberg follows, being the senior of the universities in the German Empire, founded in 1386; then Leipzig, in 1409; Freiburg, (Baden,) in 1454; Griefswald, in 1456; Bale, in 1460; Munich, in 1472; Tübingen, in 1477; Marburg, in 1527; Königsberg, in 1544; Iena, in 1558; Würzburg, in 1582; Giessen, in 1607; Kiel, in 1665; Halle, in 1694; Breslau, in 1702; Göttingen, in 1737; Erlangen, in 1743; Berlin, in 1810; Bonn, in 1818; Zurich, in 1838; Berne, in 1834; Strasbourg, re-established in 1872, originally founded in 1567.

THE new 13.5-inch 68-ton gun, the largest of the new pattern breech-loading guns yet manufactured at Woolwich, has just been successfully proved at the butts at the Royal Arsenal. Ten rounds were fired from the gun, commencing with 480 lbs., and ending with 590 lbs. of powder, the proof cylinders being the same weight throughout. At the conclusion of the trial a careful examination was made of the bore, from which it appeared that the "liner" had given slightly. It was less than one-tenth of an inch, and was about two-thirds of the way down the bore towards the muzzle. This is not considered of sufficient importance to prevent the trial of the gun being continued, and it will be shortly sent to Shoeburyness to complete an exhaustive trial.

EXPERIMENTS of an unusually valuable character have recently been made on the armor-clad *Provence* off the islands of Hyères. The trials in question were intended principally to determine the effects of machine-gun fire at from 1,200 to 1,500 metres on the deck, tops, and crews of an enemy's vessel. In this case the crew of the *Provence* were replaced by man targets. The results were most conclusive, and reflected, according to the *Monteur de l'Armée* (Paris), the greatest credit on the officers and men who carried out the trials. The enemy's deck, it was found, would have been absolutely untenable in action, and the armored redoubt by which the commander is nominally sheltered would have been equally uninhabitable, as the projectiles penetrated in great numbers through the small apertures by which the movements of the vessel are directed. The funnel, tops, and rigging of the vessel were riddled with shot.

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THE first railway uniting Asia and Europe, from Perm to Tobolsk, via Ekaterinburg to Tiucmen, was opened a few days ago.

ADMIRAL BERANGER has invited tenders for 85 steel cannon and 97 carriages, to be constructed in Spain. The system of guns definitely adopted in the Spanish naval service is that of Brigdr. Hontoria, of the Spanish Marine Artillery.

THE *Whitchall Review* reverses its field glass on the United States when observing: "It is not a little amusing to note the double-faced action indulged in by the American press over the question of anarchy. So long as this is under the disguise of Feminism, socialism and dynamiting conducted to the detriment of English life and property the Americans and their press have no sympathy to express for those troubles, but when the same form of rebellion takes place in America the instigators and perpetrators of civil rebellion are hunted down, captured, tried, and condemned. But, then, what happens in Chicago is one thing and what happens in London is another."

THE English Government has placed with Messrs. Campbell and Co., Cyclops Steel and Iron Works, and Messrs. John Brown and Co., Atlas Steel and Iron Works, of Sheffield, the order for the armor-plates for the *Nile* and *Trafalgar*, which are now building in Her Majesty's dockyards at Pembroke and Portsmouth. The total weight of the armor ordered is 4,906 tons. The work is about equally divided between the two companies. 1,132 tons of the plates are of 20 in. thickness, the heaviest which have yet been ordered for British war ships in steel-faced armor. The whole of these 20 in. plates will be made by Messrs. Campbell and Co. The nearest to them were the turret plates for the Italian armor-clad *Italia*, which were 19 in. thick. The weight upon each ship will be 2,454 tons.

THE capital invested in the Indian railway system, with its connected steamer services, is estimated at £161,917,840. Of this sum the Government have spent directly £82,255,391.

THE Emperor of Austria opened Aug. 29, at Pesth, the new cavalry barracks in connection with the bicentennial celebration of the taking of Buda. The Emperor said he hoped his brave soldiers would find in the new barracks a dear home, from which they would gain fresh strength to fulfil their duties to the throne and to the Fatherland.

At Milford Haven a torpedo boat going at full speed rammed another of these lightly constructed vessels. The rammer caught the rammees almost at right angles, and it was anticipated that she would have been seriously damaged, if not sunk. But, as a matter of fact, her injuries were repaired in the course of the day, while the rammer's bows were so stove in that she had to go to Pembroke for repairs.

THE *Admiralty Gazette* says: "It has been decided to 'chase-hoop' every gun in the service of new design, from 6 inches upwards, as, although reported safe by the Ordnance Committee in 1885, the guns have taken upon themselves to disagree with that report, by bursting when fired with reduced charges, and by performing various other antics. And this chase-hooping is not to be in one piece, but in several rings or hoops shrunk on side by side. How on earth," it says, "will this process strengthen the chase? It will add weight to the chase, but where the hoops meet, the strength of the chase will remain the same as it was before being hooped. The guns will burst the same as ever, and the whole world will now be aware of the fact that all British men-of-war armed with the new guns dare not use them until they have been 'chase-hooped,' and that when thus altered they need no more be feared than they are at present."

THE gunners of the Guard Artillery of the German Army are being put through a course of revolver practice.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN declares that the loss of life at sea during 1881 amounted to the alarming total of 1 in 60 of the total number of lives employed.

A VERY successful trial was made the other day near Berlin of a new system of attaching the cable of a military captive balloon—similar to that of M. Yon, now adopted by the Russian Government—in which comparatively great stability for the car was obtained in a fairly high wind.

TO get an absolutely clear solution of shellac has long been a desideratum. The *National Druggist* says it may be prepared by first making an alcoholic solution of shellac in the usual way; a little benzole is then added, and the mixture well shaken. In the course of from 24 to 48 hours the fluid will have separated into two distinct layers, an upper alcoholic stratum perfectly clear, and of a dark red color, and under it a turbid mixture containing the impurities. The clear solution may be decanted or drawn off.

A BERLIN correspondent writes: "I am a poor one to know chancellery secrets, but I shall be much mistaken if all this enthusiasm about Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, does not overthrow that despotism conspiracy known as the triple alliance. At best it had outlived its usefulness, and was getting to be an embarrassment for its authors. Bismarck, with all his faults, does not lack sense. He does not disdain popularity. In truth, he dearly loves it. Here at his feet is such a chance as he never had before since the formation of the Empire to make himself an idol of the German people here, and in Austria to win the regard of the Poles and Hungarians, and do what everybody knows must be done sooner or later—humble Russia. Will he seize this chance? I venture to think so."

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The Chinese notion of England is said to be that of a tribute-bearing nation of men without pig-tails, governed by a lady with large feet.

The French *Bulletin de la Réunion* is devoting itself to strategical studies of the Franco-Italian frontier, and there are signs that the attention given in France to the military features of the mountain ranges which separate France from the dominions of the House of Savoy, produces uneasiness and irritation in the public mind south of the Alps.

It is not surprising to learn that at the age of 90 the health of his Imperial Majesty is the object of greatest concern to his medical advisers; yet, though from time to time during the past six months the Emperor William has been ailing, later accounts report that he is unaffected with any organic complaint, and that the changes in his constitution are solely attributable to the laws of nature, which unfortunately forbid one to be as physically powerful at the age of 90 as at that of 19.

H. M. S. *Leander*, on her passage from Nagasaki to Yokohama, while steaming along at about 14 knots an hour, collided with a huge marine monster, weighing over half a ton, and supposed to be a species of sun fish. The collision was attended with fatal results—to the fish, the ship herself being unharmed. A bowline was passed round the creature's fin, and an attempt made to get it on board, but at the speed which the vessel was going, this proved an impossibility, and the victim to her prow was lost, to the great sorrow of the amateur naturalists on board.

The Italian Minister of War has just tested with satisfactory result a new cartridge case, destined to solve the problem of furnishing ammunition to the soldiers during action. It is proposed to let each company have eight, so that in surplus of the ordinary ration there will be available 2,112 more cartridges to each company in the line of fire. The new cartridge case is constructed so as to be portable on the shoulders during the time of action, and contains 264 cartridges in 33 pockets. While the troops are marching it is to be conveyed with the baggage and the drawback is that the soldiers may have to "wait for the wagons."

The Italian War Minister, according to the *Esercito Italiano* (Rome), has decided to suspend the siege operations around Verona.

The Germans have just celebrated the centenary of Frederick the Great with all the pomp and state due to the memory of that illustrious warrior.

SIXTEEN regiments of French foot artillery are ordered to be immediately armed with six-chambered revolvers and necessary equipments, in lieu of the short carbine formerly carried. The sword-bayonet adapted to the latter weapon is to be provisionally retained. Firing drill with the revolver is to be at once commenced, and all the time-expired men, of the 1881 class as well as the reserves, are to be kept with their batteries until proficient in the new exercise.

The new 13.5-in., 68-ton gun, the largest of the new pattern breech-loading guns yet manufactured at Woolwich, has just been successfully proved at the butts at the Royal Arsenal. Ten rounds were fired from the gun, beginning with 480 lb. and ending with 590 lb. of powder, the proof cylinders being the same weight throughout. At the conclusion of the trial a careful examination was made of the bore, from which it appeared that the liner had given slightly—less than one-tenth of an inch and about two-thirds of the way down the bore, towards the muzzle. This is not considered of sufficient importance to prevent the trial of the gun being continued, and it will shortly be sent to Shoeburyness for an exhaustive trial. After a certain number of rounds the gun will be examined again to ascertain if the liner has been further affected, or whether any scoring of the rifling has taken place at that point. This, however, is not anticipated, the result of the Woolwich trial being deemed satisfactory.

R. W. TANSILL & Co., Chicago, are now making especially for the Officers of the Army and Navy a new and very fine Havana hand-made cigar, known as "TANSILL'S REINA." They are put up in beautiful packages of 25 cigars, each cigar banded. They come in three sizes, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{3}{8}$ inches, while their moderate cost, viz. \$65, \$70, and \$75 per thousand brings them within the reach of the entire Service.

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BIRTHS.

MORGAN.—To the wife of Major Jas. N. Morgan, Captain 24th Infantry, a daughter, at 3.45 p. m., Aug. 28.

RUMBOUGH.—At San Antonio, Tex., 1886, to the wife of Lieutenant D. J. Rumbough, 3d U. S. Artillery, a son, STANLEY MADDOX RUMBOUGH.

MARRIED.

GOODALE—MONTGOMERY.—At Wakefield, Mass., Sept. 1, by the Rev. W. F. Stocum, of Baltimore, assisted by the Rev. J. R. Thurston, of Whitinsville, Mass., Captain GREENLEAF A. GOODALE, U. S. Army, and MARGARET MONTGOMERY, daughter of William Montgomery, of Wakefield. No cards.

KNIGHT—YOUNG.—At Fort Hancock, Texas, Sept. 2, Lieutenant JOHN THORNTON KNIGHT, 3d U. S. Cavalry, to Miss EDITH, daughter of Colonel S. B. M. Young, U. S. A.

READ—YOUNG.—At Fort Hancock, Texas, Sept. 2, Lieutenant GEORGE WINDLE READ, 5th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss BURTON, daughter of Colonel S. B. M. Young, U. S. A.

DIED.

BLATCHFORD.—At his residence, at Fort Hamilton, L. I., August 28, SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD, son of the late Dr. Thomas W. Blatchford, of Troy, N. Y., and father of Lieut. R. M. Blatchford, 11th U. S. Infantry.

GORDON.—At Framingham, Mass., August 30, GEORGE H. GORDON, Brevet Major General of Volunteers, and formerly 1st Lieutenant Mounted Rifles.

PAGUE.—At Shippensburg, Penn., Aug. 29, Mrs. KATE SPEER PAGUE, mother of Lieut. S. S. Pague, 15th U. S. Infantry.

SIBLEY.—At Fredericksburg, Va., August 23, General HENRY SIBLEY, formerly Major 1st U. S. Dragoons.

TABOR.—At Hanover, N. H., Aug. 29, ORLANDO TABOR, Pay Clerk, U. S. Navy.

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No. 2.		25	85,000	48,000	17.6
No. 3.		25	85,000	48,000	17.6
No. 4.		25	81,400	31,300	14.7
No. 5.		25	79,000	32,600	17.5
No. 6.		25	80,000	41,000	17.15
No. 7.		25	75,400	28,300	15.35
No. 8.		25	75,000	28,400	19.6
No. 9.		25	83,800	31,000	17.50
No. 10.	0.16	25	71,000	25,000	21

lity of make in this department we refer to statement published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, February 13, page 585, No. 23, Vol. 23

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SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Sept. 20th, 1886, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this depot, miscellaneous Quartermaster's Stores, stove parts, tools, rowboat, wheelbarrows, etc., etc., specified on schedule to be seen and had at this office.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the Department.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished by this office on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores, to be opened Sept. 20, 1886," and be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Lieut.-Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

Proposals For Quartermaster's Stores.

NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, HOUSTON ST., Cor. Greene, New York City, Aug. 14, 1886.

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A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

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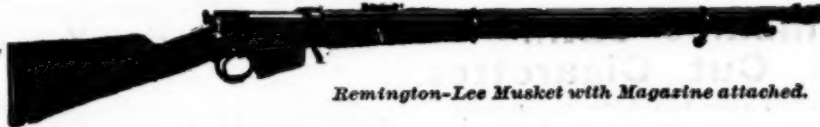
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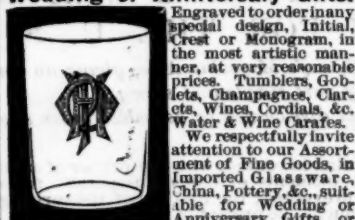
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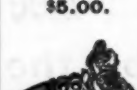


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